

FEDERAL COSTS RISING YEARLY, FIGURES REVEAL

Normal Expenditures Up Almost \$500,000,000 Since Harding Administration

EXTRA EXPENSES ALSO MOUNTING

Flood Relief, Reclamation, Etc.—Debt Reduced, but Not Yet Considered "Safe"

By GILMORE IDEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—How economical is the Government? Has there been that saving in federal expenditures that the country has been led to believe? These are questions which are subject to much political speculation and they deserve a dispassionate answer without color.

Next Monday night, President Coolidge will give the country his view of the current situation in his address before the business session of the Government. In supplement to that, however, a longer-term view might be interesting.

It has been announced that Congress has curtailed expenditures by some \$300,000,000 under the annual budget recommendations. This is true. It is also, and very justly, asserted that more than \$6,000,000,000 of the public debt has been retired since the close of hostilities in Europe in 1918.

The charge has been made that this tremendous saving in expenditures has been achieved at the expense of the public service in many instances, as witness the condition of public buildings, especially the condition of army barracks. Opponents of the Administration also allege that expenditures have been on the increase ever since 1924. And that also is true.

Basis for Discussion

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has made a recapitulation of government expenditures that may be taken as a basis of discussion. The expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts he tabulates as follows:

Year	Expenditures
1920	\$6,482,000,191.00
1921	\$5,328,209,183.00
1922	\$5,725,202,499.00
1923	\$5,697,000,000.00
1924	\$5,306,677,715.00
1925	\$5,326,612,446.00
1926	\$5,284,842,000.00
1927	\$4,932,584,519.00

From this table it is apparent that the low point of post-war deflation of normal governmental expenditures was reached between 1923 and 1924. Beginning with the latter year the normal expenditures mount again. The estimate of expenditures during 1927 was slightly less than for previous years, but that resulted from the fact that many of the appropriation bills failed in Congress and deficits had to be carried over to the next year.

However, these figures do not tell the whole story. They represent only such expenditures as are chargeable to normal income. Each year Congress is called upon to enact certain deficiency bills. Furthermore, the deficit in the Post Office Department must be charged up to the current expenditures of the Government, even though they may not be figures in the "normal" column.

A more accurate measure of the

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New Motor Claims 500 Miles an Hour

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Prague

THE rocket motor experiments by the Opel Company of Berlin are followed by a report that a man named Lowy, a Slovak mechanic, has invented a still more powerful engine. Lowy arrived here last January. He has now completed at Tatra Automobile Works a motor claimed to have a speed of more than 500 miles an hour. It is primarily intended for use in airplanes. The military authorities are particularly interested in the tests.

CHINESE WANT FOREIGN TROOPS OUT OF TIENSIN

Reply to American Note Asks United States to Withdraw Its Forces

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI—While giving emphatic assurance that only the most loyal and most disciplined troops will be used in the occupation of Peking and Tientsin, in order to protect American lives and property and avert unfortunate clashes with the foreign defense forces, the Nationalist Government has replied to the American Minister's note regarding protection expresses the hope that the American Government, in accordance with international law and America's respect for China's territorial rights, will devise means to expedite the evacuation of American troops from Tientsin.

The reply declares that such withdrawal will be an important step toward the realization of Chinese aspirations, will consummate the anti-Northern expedition, and help toward reunification of the country. It will also be a fulfillment of America's traditional friendly policy toward China.

A Nationalist communiqué states that Yen Hsi-shan, the Shanxi general who was appointed to control Peking, has left Peking, and officials have already been appointed to take charge of the government and municipal administration of Peking.

Situation Serious in Mukden

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—The situation in Mukden is described as a full-scale war. The Japanese troops have been engaged in street fighting daily, but some Japanese residents who sought refuge in a concession are now retreating to their homes.

The Tokyo Government continues to wear an air of optimism, but both press and business circles take it as a foregone conclusion that Chang Tso-lin's rule is approaching its end and that the resultant situation in Manchuria will be extremely grave for Japan. The political disintegration of the three eastern provinces, it is felt, is inevitable.

Remnants of Chinese imperialists are plotting secretly and Tientsin reports that the former boy emperor has left that city for Dairen. The Chamber of Nationalists in South Manchuria is increasing and their activities are growing greater.

Northern Leaders at Tientsin

TIENSIN, China (AP)—After a dusty ride in rickshaws, V. K. Wellington Koo, former Premier, and Wang Ching-wei, Minister of Finance, were in the British concession at Tientsin awaiting instructions from Mukden, where Chang Tso-lin, once dictator of North China, had fled.

The cabinet ministers from coming here by railroad. Gen. Yang Yung-ching, chief of staff to Chang Tso-lin, has been ordered and peremptorily ordered all rolling stock there moved eastward to prevent congestion of the rapid retreat of Mukden troops. Marshal Sun Ching-fan, one of the chief commanders of the Peking forces, also was prevented from traveling beyond Peking by rail.

Neutrality to Be Observed

TOKYO (AP)—After hearing a detailed report on the situation in Manchuria, the cabinet agreed to take every possible measure for the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of Japanese nationals in Manchuria and Mongolia.

The cabinet also decided to observe strict neutrality regarding whoever took over the political and administrative power in China as a whole and also in Manchuria.

"Little Brother" Finds Happiness in Australian Farm Life and Experiences

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—News that the Prince of Wales has consented to become patron of the "Little Brother" movement for emigrating boys from the British Isles to Australia recalls the fact that the Prince had been boy agent to the first batch of youngsters who left England in November, 1925, for the land under the Southern Cross.

The parents of one of the "Little Brothers," who follows that continuing have happened to the Times an interesting letter, telling of the boy's experiences in Australia. It reads, in part:

"From the day he sailed he met people who were extremely kind and helpful to him; on board ship life was so full of happiness that homesickness was soon left far behind. He was met at Melbourne by his 'Big

Brother,' who gave him a hearty welcome to his new home.

"The following day he left by train to take up his work on the farm which was to be his home. The 'Big Brother' movement wrote to him of the boy's arrival in Australia, sending names and addresses of 'Big Brothers,' also the employer. Since the boy has been there he writes to us each week, very exhilarating letters, full of happiness and contentment. He says there is plenty of work to do, but it is a pleasure, as everybody is so good to him, there is plenty of good food, and Australia is all and more than he thought it ever could be. His wages are 15s. a week, and in 19 weeks he had £13 7s. 6d. to his credit.

"We extend our hearty thanks and appreciation to the 'Big Brother' movement, its founder and all others who have been so kind to our son."

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SWING TOWARD FRANCE SEEN IN DUCE'S ADDRESS

Senate Speech Is Moderate in Tone and Guarded on Disarmament Question

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The lengthy statement of Italy's foreign policy, which was made by Signor Mussolini before a crowded Senate, produced an excellent impression in political and diplomatic quarters. Even those Senators who disagree with the Dictator's domestic policy were expressing openly approval of the Duce's words. The speech was not only moderate in tone, but even when delicate problems, such as the relations of Italy with Yugoslavia and France were commented on there was a general feeling of satisfaction at Signor Mussolini's hopeful outlook for the future.

The Duce's remarks on revision of the peace treaties and the question of German war reparations evoked particular approval and show that Italy favors a definite solution of these questions. The interest in Signor Mussolini's speech could be seen in the fact that the diplomatic gallery of the Senate was crowded with foreign envoys, who followed the long review with the utmost attention.

ROME (AP)—Signor Mussolini presented himself before the Senate as both an aggressive and a prudent speaker. He reviewed Italy's relations with all the countries of the world, emphasized the excellent relations with the United States, Italy's traditional friendship with England, the improved relations with France and the fraternal ties with Spain.

He expressed hope for the return of amity with Germany and dwelt upon the trade relations existing between Italy and the Soviet Government. The dominant note of his speech was that of international friendship with all other countries, but the same time he must be ready to permit anybody to step on her toes.

The Premier was unusually moderate in examining the situation with Yugoslavia. He had a word of praise for the present Yugoslav Cabinet in having the courage to face the Opposition in presenting to Parliament the Nettuno convention for ratification, and also in accepting Italy's demand for satisfaction after the recent anti-Italian outbreaks in that country.

Mild in Denunciation

The attacks on the Italian consul in Yugoslavia territory, as well as in Austria, were expected to arouse Signor Mussolini to determined warnings, but the Premier, while resenting the attitude of the press of these two countries, was sparing in his words and mild in his denunciation.

"Our relations with Austria are diplomatically correct," he said, "but depend on Austria to reach a degree of greater cordiality."

Alluding to Yugoslavia, he said: "Since the advent of the Fascist régime, the Italian policy toward Yugoslavia has been straightforward and uncompromising. It is a policy of friendship, and followed it, consecrating it with the Treaty of 1924. This treaty was completed in 1925 by the conventions of Nettuno, which settled with reciprocal satisfaction all the complex and important matters concerning the relations between the two states."

"For three years I have awaited the ratification of that treaty. Italy does not intend to enter into the parliamentary vicissitudes of a neighboring state, but cannot subordinate her own foreign policy to the whims of the Italian Parliament."

After telling that the Italian Minister at Belgrade had made a formal demand for satisfaction, the Premier added that reparations had been granted by the Yugoslav Government and that the incident had a diplomatic point of view was closed.

Relations With France

The Premier concluded by addressing to some elements in Yugoslavia the following words: "Be prudent and circumspect, do not listen to empty fabrications by anti-Fascism, which tries to play on your fear of a desperate card. Realize what the facts are."

"Italy does not hate you, and does not oppose your pacific progress. Try to know us, and think that Italy, which in all times formidably contributed to human civilization, is today with the Fascist régime a nation with which you should cultivate friendship, and avoid hostility."

What were considered Signor Mussolini's remarks.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Backing for \$50,000,000,000 Road Program Is Sought at Conventions

Committees Named to Press for 1,500,000-Mile Federal Highway System

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DES MOINES, Ia.—Conventions of the two major political parties this month will be asked to back a program of national highways covering the building within 25 years of 1,500,000 miles of paved roads, costing \$50,000,000,000.

The United States Good Roads Association, in its sixteenth annual convention here, named committees to place the matter before each party, with a view to enlisting federal aid.

Ben S. Paulen, Governor of Kansas and vice-president of the association, will head the committee to wait on the Republican convention at Kansas City, while W. W. Brandon, formerly Governor of Alabama, re-elected president, will head a similar delegation to the Democratic convention at Houston.

Creation of a Department of Highways, with its head a member of the President's Cabinet, was urged by the meeting here, and the Holladay Bill, pending in Congress, was strongly endorsed. Under the plan to create a system of national highways at public expense, states would be reimbursed for their respective portions of paved roads within the proposed system.

In support of the plan, Col. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Charlotte, N. C., chairman of the Resolutions Committee, said: "If the Nation should definitely determine upon the building of a national system of highways and would spend \$50,000,000,000 in 25 annual installments, let the money be allocated to the several states of the Union upon a basis of their area."

"This effort on the part of the National Government would create renewed confidence, stimulate the arteries of trade, energize commerce, enhance agricultural values and farm land values, encourage profit-

able investment of private funds, and serve as a further inducement to states and counties in building communal and lateral roads."

The road proposed would connect all state capitals and large cities. It would be completely hard surfaced. The national road project was a part of an internal improvement program outlined by Colonel Kirkpatrick, which included inland waterway development, greater use of the lower Mississippi water power, harbor and dock improvements and steps to place all industry on an equal footing under the law.

The association voted to co-operate with the Outdoor Advertising Association of America for the conservation of scenic beauty along highways.

Four hundred delegates representing 36 states attended the Des Moines meeting. Memphis, Tenn., was chosen for the 1929 convention.

Lawyers Adjured to Uphold Law in Spite of Opinion

Improper to Advocate Violation of Any They Do Not Personally Advocate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An authoritative opinion in which it is declared to be "professionally improper" for lawyers to advocate violation of laws to which they are personally opposed, on the ground that such violation "is an unwarranted invasion of personal liberty and impossible of enforcement," was handed down recently by the committee on professional ethics of the New York County Lawyers' Association.

Answering the question, "Is it professionally improper for a member of the bar to advocate publicly the violation of a law on the ground that it is an unwarranted invasion of personal liberty and impossible of enforcement, such law having been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States?" the committee said:

"While a member of the bar has the right, and under certain circumstances may be under the duty, to advise the testing of a law which is in his opinion unconstitutional, it is, in the opinion of the committee, professionally improper for him to advocate publicly or to advise its violation under the conditions stated in the question."

"He may assert the constitutional right and privilege to argue for the modification or repeal of the law, but, for him publicly to advocate the violation of a law judicially declared to be unconstitutional, upon the grounds stated in the question, tends to lessen the respect of the public for law and is in violation of his duty as a lawyer."

RICHMOND TO BE HOST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Following the National Chamber of Commerce, 25 members of the Boston Chamber, American Institute of Banking, will visit Richmond for three days, with headquarters at the Hotel Jefferson, and will be entertained by the Richmond Chamber. The Boston party is scheduled to arrive here June 23 from Washington.

FARMERS CO-OPERATE TO BUILD OWN CANAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb.—Dedication of the first co-operative irrigation system in western Nebraska, a 33-mile canal with 55 miles of main laterals, built by 121 farmer stockholders, without the issuance of bonds, will be held in June. The canal, which runs from Gothenburg to Cozad, Neb., is fully paid for.

The farmers formed the Thirty-Mile Canal Company, furnished their own money and built the system. The first water was turned into the canal on April 1. It can now take care of from 14,000 to 15,000 acres of land and can be built to care for 25,000 acres. The system cost around \$350,000.

TREES TO BE PLANTED ALONG RAILWAY LINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PASADENA, Calif.—A section of right-of-way along the tracks of the Santa Fe Railroad in this city will be planted with trees and beautified. The road borders one of the city's spacious streets and the pictorial sweep of the boulevard will be enhanced by the plantings.

Prohibition in America As Seen By An Englishwoman

A PROSPECTIVE parliamentary candidate has made a tour of the United States to study the results of prohibition. Her impressions are recorded in a series of three articles, the first of which will appear

Tomorrow

READING RESIGNS AS LAW HEAD OF MASSACHUSETTS

Attorney-General Implored by House Faced Senate Trial—No Action

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ARTHUR K. READING, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, has transmitted his resignation to the State Legislature and the Governor following a vote of the House of Representatives, 196 to 18, to bring an impeachment against him before the Senate on charges of maladministration and misconduct in office.

The resignation contained eight words, "I hereby resign the office of Attorney-General," and the signature.

Recommendation as to whether the resignation shall be accepted rests with the Committee on Rules of the House and Senate, to which it was referred by the presiding officers. Meanwhile, the investigating committee continued its work of drafting articles of impeachment, though George F. James, Representative and chairman, said he could not say whether the proceedings would be dropped.

John C. Hull, Speaker, said he believed the House ought to accept the resignation.

The Attorney-General's action climaxes a legislative inquiry which has been in progress more than three months involving charges that Mr. Reading accepted large retainers from a finance corporation and a club for employment as private counsel. In the former case it was charged he used his office to bring about a private settlement by intimidation, and in the other that he feigned to be a bribe for immunity from fraud prosecutions.

The decision of the House to bring impeachment charges constituted the first time since adoption of the Massachusetts Constitution that such a proceeding has been taken against an elective state officer, and it is more than 100 years since the last impeachment trial, that of an appointed judge, was held. Choice of a successor to the office rests with the legislature, under the State Constitution.

In event of acceptance of the resignation, Joseph E. Warner, an Assistant Attorney-General and former Speaker of the House, will be a candidate, he stated.

Exporters Urged to Study Market of Foreign Lands

Research and Plenty of It Needed for Success, Says Federal Official

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Market research and plenty of it must precede actual exports if American manufacturers are to be reasonably sure of success in selling their products in foreign commerce, Arthur S. Hillier, of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, told manufacturers, exporters and sales managers who gathered in Boston from several states for the sixth annual New England Foreign Trade Conference.

Careful study of all the problems of the transfer and handling of goods from the American factory to the foreign consumer must be made, including wholesale and retail merchandising and financing. No American exporter, he said, will doubt the wisdom of a thorough study in the should of the data that can be gathered by the manufacturer.

"Scientific marketing is theoretical, but it may also be very practical," Mr. Hillier declared, urging the full should of the data that can be gathered, not in some home office, but in the prospective market itself. He outlined the Government information service in this field.

In an analysis of advertising in various markets over the world, J. W. Sanger of New York, an advertising man, said American producers have advantages, not only in their traditional initiative, large plant capacity, mass production and reserves of capital, but also and perhaps equally important in their faith and courage in advertising and their knowledge of its effective use.

Andrew J. Peters, president of the Boston Chamber, in welcoming the delegates said that widespread opportunities await the manufacturer who merchandises his product in the foreign field. Delay may be costly, he said, but he warned them that they should not be lulled by the study and investigation.

AUSTRALIA TO JOIN IN NEGOTIATIONS TO OUTLAW WAR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Australia has accepted the American invitation to participate separately in the negotiations on renunciation war.

The Australian note of acceptance, signed by R. L. Crasie, for the Australian Secretary of State and delivered through the British Foreign Office, states that the Commonwealth "will be happy to co-operate to the fullest extent in the 'successful conclusion' of the proposed treaty to renounce war."

No mention is made of either the Briand or Chamberlain reservations. Acceptances to Mr. Kellogg's invitation to the British Dominions and India to participate separately in the negotiations have now been received from New Zealand, the Irish Free State, Canada and Australia. South Africa and India are yet to be heard from.

Schooner Sophie to Sail to South Seas With Nautical Party of Prince Charmings

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LITTLE Sleeping Beauty, which has passed the last nine years at the West India docks here, has at last found a party of nautical Prince Charmings, who are going to awaken her to take them on a voyage to the South Seas.

The original owner disappeared years ago, no one knows where, so the dock authorities decided to sell her to take them on a voyage to the South Seas.

The new master has a six-year-old daughter, and as he prefers her name to Sophie, when the 400-ton schooner spreads her white wings once again she will bear the name Mynah. R. Kirby on her freshly painted oak sides.

The crew consists of a number of Captain Kirby's friends, all unpaid, but hoping to share the profits of the enterprise. The members include a barrister and a baronet.

Schooner to Teach Children Seafaring

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

THE purchase has been completed at Cardiff, says the Daily Express, of the 400-ton four-masted schooner presented by Mrs. Arthur Young of Milwaukee to English children.

Commander Worley, the antarctic explorer, is to command the vessel, and the crew is to be largely composed of university students. The vessel is to be known as Friendship, and is to cruise round the British coast, taking children aboard at each port and affording them elementary instruction in seafaring.

ORIGINAL TREATY RENOUNCING WAR GAINS IN FAVOR

Kellogg Reservationless Pact Likely to Be Resubmitted to Five Powers

By DREW PEARSON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—That the original Kellogg renunciation of war treaty, without reservations, will be resubmitted to the five powers practically without change, has been strongly indicated here.

Following conversations between State Department officials and the Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, and Germany it was learned that the next note in the treaty negotiations has already been drafted and will go forward within a week.

The United States, it is understood, will inform the five interested powers and the British dominions that their replies have made it apparent that there is no objection to the Kellogg reservationless draft treaty. They will, therefore, be invited to sign.

Preamble Changes Debated

It is learned here that under no circumstances will Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, permit any reservations in the body of the treaty. However, it has not yet been definitely decided whether two changes will be made in the preamble, as a concession to the French and British Governments.

These two changes include first a reference to previous commitments under the League of Nations and the Locarno Treaties, and second, a reference to the automatic release of the signatories should one nation violate the pact.

Shift in European Opinion

Officials here believe that in resubmitting the original Kellogg treaty proposal they are on unimpeachable ground. In the first place there has been a considerable shift in European opinion in favor of a reservationless treaty. The French press, once vigorous in its criticism of the Kellogg plan, has undergone the greatest change while German and British opinions are almost unanimously for a reservationless treaty.

It is believed here that no government can afford to put itself on record as favoring war by rejecting the Kellogg treaty. In doing so it would have an unfavorable opinion at home but a most unfortunate reaction abroad.

CHAMBERLAIN UTTERS REBUKE TO LITHUANIA

Naming Vilna as Capital
Described as a "Needless
Act of Ill-Will"

BY WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—Discussing the Lithuanian-Polish question at a meeting with the British press representatives, Sir Austen Chamberlain administered a sharp rebuke to Augustin Waldemar for his "needless act of ill-will and provocation" in naming Vilna as the capital of Lithuania in the amended Constitution of Lithuania. He intimated that Mr. Waldemar had nothing to gain from such tactics, for the great powers regarded the Vilna question as finally settled by the decision of the Ambassadors Conference as approved by the League of Nations to grant Vilna to Poland, and therefore warned Mr. Waldemar that the only result of his "unreasonable, obstinate and uncompromising attitude" would be to deprive Lithuania of the sympathy which, as a smaller power, the League would naturally incline to extend to it.

Sir Austen also administered a rebuke to Rumania and Hungary for refusing to settle their quarrel about compensation for the optans, those Hungarian landlords who had their property expropriated in Transylvania. Altogether, the tone he adopted to the smaller powers suggested that the patience of the League of Nations was being exhausted.

The Council's committee on the St. Gotthard affair announced in their report that although only a handful of the broken parts of machine guns were discovered, there could be no doubt that a clandestine attempt had been made to import material of war, and they expressed lively regret that such an attempt should have been made, for it was bound to have a serious effect on the good relations of Hungary with her neighbors.

The committee, therefore, insisted on the importance of the treaty obligations in this respect being observed and the desirability of the arms traffic convention being ratified. The Little Entente representatives here are much exercised about the report, which they consider should have adopted a stronger tone and recommended the taking of precautionary measures for the future by the reimposition of the control over Hungarian arms. The general desire of the Council, however, is that the matter should be settled without further recrimination, and it is hoped that the Little Entente will be satisfied with the provision for strengthening the hands of the acting president of the Council for the institution of immediate inquiries if legitimate suspicions as to gunrunning are aroused in the future.

WARSAW—The Polish Government has sent a note to Lithuania respecting the proclamation of Vilna as the capital of the Republic. The note is moderate but firm in expressing its opinion that such an amendment to the Lithuanian Constitution, aimed against the integrity of Polish territory, is an empty demonstration deprived of all legal or practical significance. This one-sided act, it says, can in no way affect the rights of Poland to the Vilna territory acquired by plebiscite in 1922 and ratified by the Council of Ambassadors the same year.

The Lithuanian proclamation, it continues, is opposed to the spirit and letter of the pact of the League of Nations and to Article 10, which binds Lithuania and Poland.

The amendment to the Lithuanian Constitution, it goes on to say, can only hinder and embitter the negotiations between the two nations, whose aim it is to arrive at a peaceful understanding. The obligation undertaken by Poland to respect the integrity of Lithuania, it says in conclusion, imposes on the Lithuanian Republic a reciprocal treaty.

BELGIAN AVIATORS
HOLD RECORD FOR
REMAINING IN AIR

BRUSSELS—Two Belgian military aviators, Adjutant de Croel and Sergt. Pilot Broenen, are reported to have beaten the record in a duration flight at the Tirimont Aerodrome. They remained in the air 60 hours without landing.

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—News of a British at-

tempt to beat the air duration record may be expected shortly, says the aviation editor of the Daily Telegraph. Preparations are nearly completed for it, and if successful it will be followed by an attempt to excel the distance record. Technically the testing of an airplane's duration on one load of fuel is more important, and the distance attained in a straight flight may depend very largely on the wind. Until the duration capacity of the British machine has been proved, a long-distance attempt will not be essayed.

If it should be attempted, the course will probably be from Cape Town to England in one flight, although it is still possible the Air Ministry may decide to renew the effort of a nonstop flight to India. The distance record must be beaten by at least 100 kilometers.

War Renunciation
Discussion Opened
by Prominent Men

Conference on Arbitration Is
Attended by Lord Grey,
Lord Astor and Others

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A two days' conference on arbitration has been opened here under the auspices of the League of Nations Union. Viscount Grey took the chair at the morning meeting on "the arbitral principle" at which the ambassadors and ministers respectively of many countries were present, including France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Austria, Denmark, the Netherlands, Bulgaria, Norway and Sweden, most of whom made short speeches in which they proclaimed their country's adherence to the cause of the peaceful settlement of disputes.

In the afternoon a session was held on the renunciation of war under the chairmanship of Viscount Cecil, the speakers being Viscount Cecil, Prof. Gilbert Murray, Sir Henry Lunn and Philip Kerr.

Lord Astor, in his introductory remarks, declared that the Kellogg anti-war pact was "undoubtedly the most far-reaching, important peacemaking event since the Covenant of the League," and would enable the powers to approach the question of the reduction of the limitation of armaments, conciliation and arbitration on a new basis. He saw two risks if the treaty were accepted: one, lest super-optimism should believe that war was once and for all abolished, and two, lest cynical pessimism should feel that nothing could be settled by a mere declaration of idealism.

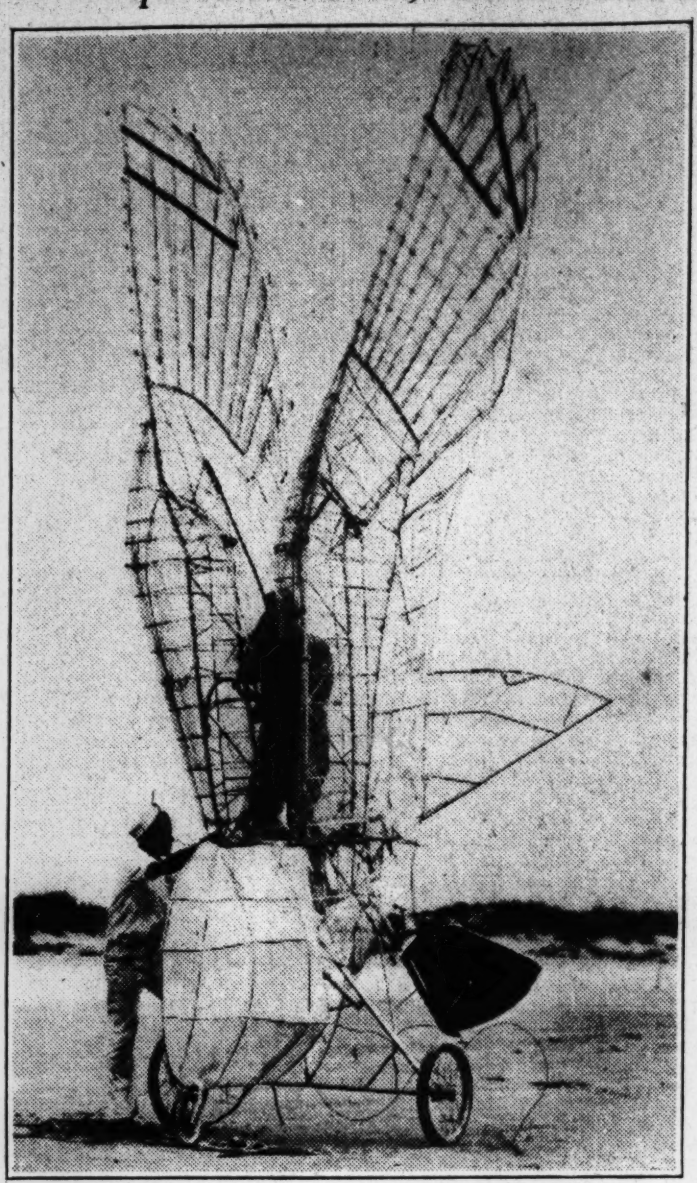
Friendly Conference Advocated
He advocated Great Britain's signing the treaty without reservations, then using "every endeavor to initiate a friendly conference between the signatories to discuss the implications and possibilities arising from the treaty."

Lord Cecil asserted that "the renunciation of war would make disarmament a much easier problem." He added that the United States' new departure amounted to the recognition that it "has grave interests, material and moral, in the preservation of world peace," and continued: "One may surely hope without undue optimism that this recognition be accompanied by the abstention of any interference in the honest efforts of any other nation to reserve peace according to the obligations they have undertaken."

Prof. Murray declared that the American treaty would "close a gap in the Covenant." He hoped that other nations would insist on the new British Monroe Doctrine enunciated in Sir Austen Chamberlain's reply to Mr. Kellogg "be exactly defined," adding: "If this is done it may be possible to insist that the Monroe Doctrine be defined also."

Freedom of the Seas
Sir Henry Lunn regarded the question of the freedom of the seas as the one great question between the United States and England, and this was "obviously involved in no small degree in the renunciation of war." He wondered whether the time had not come for Great Britain to de-

Ornithopter? Bird-Like, but It's a Plane



Capt. George R. White of Stony Brook, L. I., Former Army Aviator. Recently Completed Assembling His Foot-Propelled Ornithopter, in Which He Is Experimenting in Bird-Like Flights at St. Augustine, Fla.

clare in favor of an "international navy league to maintain the freedom of the seas at all times."

Mr. Kerr believed that if the Kellogg treaty were accepted, the present form, banning war as an instrument of national policy, "they will in themselves provide a solution of the problem of the freedom of the seas." He added that if the treaties were to be effective, "two will have to develop a system for the pacific settlement of international disputes which will be an adequate alternative to war."

There will not be peace long in the international sphere unless reason and justice can be called in with success to settle the international problems.

Reason and Justice Needed
He considered "a solution of this problem—filling in Article 2 of the Kellogg treaty—no less vital than the real acceptance of Article 1—the renunciation of war—though not so urgent in time." He advocated that every dispute which diplomacy or conference failed to solve should be taken "altogether out of the hands of disputants, and argued in public before a properly constituted, independent, non-diplomatic court by counsel, who will have the right to cross-examine one another. The court should then hand down a report on the facts and the solution, which in its opinion reason and justice require."

WELSH SYNOD PLANS CLASSES
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
UTICA, N. Y.—Normal classes for the training of teachers will be instituted at Utica and at Poughkeepsie, according to announcement at a conference of the Welsh Presbyterian Synod of New York and Vermont, just held at Remsen, near here. The next meeting will be held in Poughkeepsie.

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'FARM UPRISING' CAN'T BE FOUND IN 'CORN BELT'

Agricultural Indignation Regarded as Overplayed in Press

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DES MOINES, Ia.—Strangely difficult to discover at the heart of the Corn Belt is the much-heralded political uprising of the farmers. President Coolidge's second veto of the McNary-Haugen bill has resulted in a crackling volley of protests, but in no great burst of sentimentality such as makes events.

Even the most vocal leaders of the lost cause grant that agricultural indignation has been overplayed in the press.

The farmers' caravan to Kansas City has faded almost as quickly as it was conjured up. There are no concerted plans in Iowa for a "diver crusade" to the Republican convention. "People who talk about the farmers marching on Kansas City," an outstanding advocate of the McNary-Haugen bill said, "simply don't know farmers."

Caravan Plans Depreciated

Caravan plans are, in fact, depreciated among anti-Hoover leaders. The Corn Belt committee members who have led the fight for the equalization fee were disappointed when the caravan idea was sprung at their meeting here last week. It is related by a committee spokesman. The committee's thought had been to send small delegations from a number of states, made up of influential men, to do quiet but effective work at Kansas City. The proposal of Adam McMullen, Governor of Nebraska, struck the Corn Belt group as a disconcerting surprise.

Some inclination is manifest among farm leaders on both sides of the fence to attribute the widely advertised protest proceedings to political opportunities.

It is pointed out that the chief figure of the moment in the protest events of the week is virtually unknown in the farm movement. M. J. Tobin, of Vincennes, Ind., who called the meeting at Chicago last week which received wide attention in the press, and has called another meeting for Kansas City Saturday, is a lawyer who has never belonged to a farm organization.

Position Not Generally Known

Until he made the keynote address at the Iowa State Republican convention several months ago, his position on the McNary-Haugen bill was not generally known, even among its advocates here. One of the chief of these recalled that after listening to Mr. Tobin's opening remarks he said to himself, "Here's another of the old bunch," and went home, and did not learn until he read it in a newspaper later that day how Mr. Tobin actually stood on farm relief. He added that Governor McMullen's first association with the long campaign for the McNary-Haugen bill came last fall.

Possibility of the farmers supporting a third party ticket in case Herbert Hoover is nominated is not entertained among his most ardent political foes.

The backbone of McNary-Haugen sentiment is the farm bureau organization. The Iowa State Farm Bureau Federation is the biggest in the country and at its headquarters here third-party tactics are dismissed.

Smith Victory Remote

Hope is pinned rather to the chance that Governor Smith might beat Mr. Hoover in Iowa. But among those who would like most to see this come to pass its likelihood is frankly regarded as remote.

"It would cost a great deal of money and the work would have to be very skillfully done," one notable anti-Hoover farm leader said. "It could be done," but his tone indicated disbelief that it would be.

"If Herbert Hoover is nominated on the Republican ticket against 'Al' Smith he will carry Iowa and the normally Republican states of the middle West," said John Hammill, Governor of Iowa, in a recent interview. "Iowa is fundamentally Republican and it will not desert the party in the November election."

Governor Hammill's statement appears to have received little attention outside the State but, according to the Iowa Homestead, a leading farm paper published here, it was made an issue in Governor Hammill's campaign for re-nomination. The attack had no effect, for a normal vote was cast this week and Governor Hammill won by 100,000.

Hoover Sentiment Strong

Hoover sentiment is stronger in Iowa than the outside world generally believes. With a circulation in the State of 147,000, the Iowa Homestead has the largest Iowa

HOOVER WINS 33 OF 35 CONTESTED DELEGATE VOTES

Butler and Hilles Oppose, Then Favor Secretary-Pledged Group

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Encouraged by national committee decisions, which in the last two days have brought 33 delegates definitely under the Hoover banner, his backers are expressing increased confidence that he can "go over" on an early ballot.

Although, on the surface, they appeared less active and confident, the Commerce Secretary's foes are seeking to reinforce their alignments, determined to go the limit to stop him.

No one in the Hoover camp, where there has been activity for days, professes to be worried over the outlook. James W. Good, the Hoover campaign generalissimo, in a statement made public said national committee decisions, seating Hoover delegates from Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi "will, of course, disappoint anyone who hoped that Mr. Hoover could be robbed of a block of southern delegates."

"The ruling of the national committee," Good declared, "not only assures the nomination of Mr. Hoover, but advances the cause of Republicanism throughout the country."

One of the party "wheel horses" who has been doing all he can to keep delegates from Mr. Hoover is Charles D. Hilles of New York, who presides over the National Committee of Commerce. On most of the ballots he has had the support of William M. Butler, committee chairman and the President's close friend, but on one occasion, in the vote on a district contest from Louisiana, they went different directions. Mr. Butler joined the Hoover forces.

One of the results of the committee votes was to keep Perry Howard, Negro national committeeman, in the saddle in Mississippi. A contesting delegation sought to keep his group of delegates out of the convention, but his delegation, instructed for Mr. Hoover, got the decision by acclamation.

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Mississippi's 20 Votes for Dry Party Leader

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Mississippi will be represented by a dry, unattached delegation at the Democratic national convention.

Noting down almost unanimously a proposal to commend Governor Smith of New York as a "courageous and experienced leader able to lead the party to victory," the state convention also swept aside efforts of the dry faction to instruct the delegation against a wet candidate.

The stand for prohibition came with a vote for "retention and enforcement" of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The eight delegates-at-large who with the district delegates will cast the State's 20 votes at Houston, include Governor Bilbo who favored instruction against any "wet" and Senator Pat Harrison who opposed prohibition and asked that his name not be considered as a "favorite son."

He said there would be no great caravan from Iowa and that there was "nothing in it."

Mr. Moorhead, of the Iowa Homestead, said, "I think hardly any farmers will go to Kansas City who are not going anyway, either as delegates or alternates or as spectators."

Comment of various kinds is appearing in the Iowa press on the situation.

The Davenport Times said editorially last week: "William Hirth, chairman of the Corn Belt committee which was organized at Des Moines many months ago to read the battle for the McNary-Haugen bill, serves notice upon the Republican Party that if the demands of those he professes to represent are not recognized at Kansas City, the leaders for the Corn Belt will move on to Houston." Since Mr. Hirth has been recognized in farm circles for years as an irreconcilable Democrat, we may assume that he will not be greatly chagrined by refusal of the Republican convention to meet the demands of the "embattled" farmers.

ENGINEERS VOTE TO ACCEPT WAGE OFFER IN BRITAIN

LONDON—The executives of the unions forming the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades at a meeting here decided to accept, by a majority of seven to one, the employers' wage offer and pledged themselves to co-operate in settling up machinery to avoid future disputes. This means ending, so far as the federated unions are concerned, the differences hitherto hanging over the entire shipbuilding industry, which employs 500,000 workers.

The non-federated unions, including boiler-makers, shipwrights, joiners, plumbers, painters, and electricians have still to come into line, but a feeling of optimism prevails, as the federated unions' vote for peace follows closely upon the related Amalgamated Engineering Union's decision affecting 200,000 workers to end another ancient quarrel with the employers by recognizing piece work.

The settlement which the federated unions accepted gives the majority of time workers 3s. additional, thereby increasing the existing weekly bonus to 10s. It also provides for the appointment of joint committees for the future automatic regulation of fluctuations. Half the wage advance becomes payable next month and half in September.

Anti-Smith Petition

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—A petition containing 500,000 signatures, protesting against the nomination of Alfred E. Smith, is being prepared for presentation to the Democratic National Convention, according to Bishop H. M. Duhose of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In an

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address here the bishop said he would "turn Republican" if the New York Governor were nominated.

Bishop Duhose is head of the Southern Safety Protest Commission and president of the Tennessee Anti-Saloon League.

Farm Business Board Called Hoover Policy

Secretary Started Work for Relief Legislation, J. R. Howard Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—What purports to be the farm policy which Herbert Hoover, candidate for the Republican nomination for President, favors, and which, if he gets the nomination, he will support before the country, is contained in a special article by James R. Howard, one-time president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, just published in the Breeder's Gazette. Mr. Howard, who is for Mr. Hoover for President, holds that his farm policy would centralize in a Federal Farm Board the spokesmanship and organization of agriculture, "whereby Hoover hopes to do for agriculture what he has already done for commerce."

Mr. Howard declares Mr. Hoover "minimized the idea of the Federal Farm Board, and will now urge that such an institution look after the business end of agriculture in much the same way that the Federal Reserve Board, a non-political organization, looks after banking."

"Such a board would effect organization and give direction without putting the Government in business any more than the Federal Reserve puts the Government into banking," Mr. Howard continues.

"The greatest need of agriculture is marketing—or rather business direction and oversight of the industry as a whole. It is economic co-ordination. This need is nationwide in scope. It is not of immediate origin. Indeed, it has been a growing need, and as we become nationally more industrialized, which we are bound to do, there will be more and more a necessity for this very sort of thing."

"The end to be sought is permanent agriculture, and therefore a permanent national welfare. And if permanent, then the need is national in scope. It is not of immediate origin. Indeed, it has been a growing need, and as we become nationally more industrialized, which we are bound to do, there will be more and more a necessity for this very sort of thing."

"Whether we agree with Mr. Hoover politically or not, he has the credit of the inception of the Federal Farm Board. His first suggestion, which was made to Senator Capper in 1921, was for a Federal Farm Marketing Board. Later on the old Williams Bill was largely his work and was the first effort at relief legislation."

Farm Business Board

Mr. Howard indicates Mr. Hoover would like to see the Federal Farm Board idea expanded into that of a business board for agriculture. In the presentation of agricultural tariffs, for example, it would function as the advocate of the farmer.

"There are matters of taxes and transportation," Mr. Howard adds. "And in a second of other places such a board would be of greatest value. It would, in fact, soon become a great conference board for agriculture, with committees working on many lines. It could become a much more helpful influence than the Department of Agriculture, because it would not have so many restraints and limitations. Nor would it need to infringe one way or the other on the work of the department. Rather would it supplement and vitalize that work."

BUILDING TRADES TO UNITE

NEW YORK (AP)—An agreement has been reached by which all of the building trades unions in New York City, representing about 150,000 workers, will be consolidated into one body, William J. McSorley, president of the American Federation of Labor, announces.

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Second Choice on Tickets Equals Intense Presidential Contests

Some Aspirants for Party Leadership Expected to Be Seeking Vice-Presidency—This Is Called Particularly True of "Favorite Son" Candidates

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—With the great party conventions drawing near, public attention is focused on the presidential aspirants and possible selections. They are, of course, naturally, of outstanding interest.

But equally important, as history has repeatedly shown, is the selection of a Vice-President and the making of vice-presidential candidates. Popularly this may be of secondary interest—in point of actual fact of very little interest outside of the professionally political elements—but it is a vital matter to the Vice-Presidents, who are really not at all infrequently, Mr. Coolidge was first elevated to the Executive post from the Vice-Presidency. So was Mr. Roosevelt, and others.

This year, sharp as is the presidential race in both parties, both publicly and under the surface, it is equalled in intensity by the vice-presidential race, although these candidates are far less in the public eye.

There are a number of men in both parties who are avowedly vice-presidential eligibles are also some who are listed as presidential aspirants, but are really seeking the second place. This is particularly so of the so-called "favorite son" candidates.

The most prominently known vice-presidential eligibles are from the ranks of the United States Senate, House of Representatives and governors of states. Here and there are men of less political prominence who are also ambitious.

Differing from the presidential situation, the contest for the Vice-Presidency is almost entirely a "dark horse" race. There are no "leading" candidates. Some are more favorably or widely known than others; but selection of a running mate to a presidential selection is a matter that must await the naming of the party's choice, and after that the nominee's advice and approval. Not that his requirements for ultimate happiness and prosperity of any country.

"We must recognize the factors which constitute our special problem in America before we can make progress in mutual education in this country," Dr. Erskine declared.

"The difficulty, however, is that the teachers are not in touch with the talent. A problem equally urgent is the lack of contact between talent and the people. It is trained and the audiences waiting to hear it."

The United States, at the present

time, is not a "singing nation," Dr. Erskine added. This is perhaps due, he said, to the fact that the characteristic American contribution to music is one of rhythm rather than tune.

J. E. Maddy, chairman of the Instrumental Affairs Committee of the Music Supervisors' National Conference, urged that music study be given a regular place in the school systems, "so the children may receive their lessons and do their practicing as a regular part of their school work."

Fred W. Shibley, vice-president of the Bankers' Trust Company, called attention to the increasing recognition of music by educational institutions generally, and asserted that, far from displacing interest in musical education, the radio "is daily increasing the number of those who are interested in music."

LIQUOR REPORTS LAID TO WET PROPAGANDA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
IMLAY CITY, Mich.—When the proper effort is made to enforce the Prohibition Amendment, drink will fade out as positively as slavery has vanished," according to John J. Sterling of Benton Harbor, an attorney and president of the Michigan Affiliated Exchange Clubs, when addressing 150 members of 19 state clubs here recently.

He labeled as "merely wet propaganda" the reports attempting to show that there is as much liquor in circulation now as before the amendment was adopted. Mr. Sterling advocated revocation of citizenship of persons of foreign birth who fail to live up to the obligations of good citizenship.

CANYON TRAIL TOLL TREE

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Government is making the Bright Angel Trail tree. It is a way into the Grand Canyon. Hitherto Cocoon County, Arizona, has charged tolls. The Government is paying \$250,000 for the trail.

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Harvard, Princeton and Yale Men Win

Selected to Visit Europe in College Good-Will Tour This Summer

Another group of good-will ambassadors has been selected to represent the United States unofficially in France this summer. The trip is sponsored by the Franco-American Maritime and Colonial League, under the general supervision of the French Government, and the "ambassadors" are representative students from American colleges.

For the purpose of establishing closer relationship between university men of France and the United States through travel, the league has been alternating in exchanging groups of students.

Those selected to make the trip this year are Lansing V. Hammond Holyoke, Mass., sophomore at Yale; Richard Arnold Stout, Louisville, Ky., managing editor of the Harvard Crimson, and John Mulford, a junior at Princeton. They will sail from New York July 16 and return Aug. 6.

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ACHIEVEMENT RECORD LISTED BY CLUB WOMEN

Federation Delegates Vote Unanimously for United Support of Dry Law

By MARJORIE SHULER
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—By a unanimous vote the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs has reaffirmed its stand in favor of prohibition "as the most effective means of curbing the liquor traffic and its objection to any weakening of the enforcement laws," and has called upon federal and state governments and all political agencies to use all means within their power to give the greatest possible effect to such amendment to the Constitution.

The resolution was passed without debate. Mrs. John F. Sippel of Maryland, candidate for president, answering the rumor that she was not for prohibition, by asking for the privilege of seconding the motion and stating that "many years ago I took my stand for prohibition."

Action on Indian Affairs
After objection from New Mexico and Colorado the convention laid on the table a resolution calling for cancellation of reimbursable debts placed upon Indian property without the knowledge and consent of the Indians and for the consent of the Indians to be obtained in the future before such debts are levied.

The objection of the New Mexico and Colorado delegates was that such action would deprive them of the right to support legislation which they believed would be to the advantage of their states.

The convention also tabled a resolution asking for modification of the present school curriculum to include personal economics and practical hygiene as a major subject in the course of study.

Mrs. Otto Hahn of New York made the motion to table, declaring that it was not a proper subject for a resolution which is mandatory but should be made in the form of a recommendation for work which would be permissive for the states to adopt or not as they chose.

Diction to Schools Opposed
"It would be exceedingly unwise to single out one subject in this way," said Mrs. Hahn. "We might as well recommend other subjects and it is not in the province of our convention to dictate public school curricula."

Upon the statement of the retiring president, Mrs. John D. Sherman, that the action taken on flood control "was not sufficiently comprehensive to suit the federation," the convention passed a resolution endorsing the Newlands proposals for flood control, and providing for "all practicable utilization of water resources, standardizing the flow of the streams for beneficial use and preventing flood devastation."

The delegates asked that the federal census in the future list women as "homemakers" instead of "unemployed," and include in its industrial data information on home equipment.

The George Washington celebration in 1932 and the preservation of Washington's birthplace by the Wakefield National Memorial Association were approved.

Help to Immigrants
The women asked that Congress pass necessary legislation for the immediate admission of wives and married minor children of immigrants legally in the United States prior to the immigration law of 1924. They also requested the legal abolition of all devices for the taking of false hearing animals which cause undue suffering.

A long list of achievements in public welfare was announced by Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of Missouri, including the removal of convicts from mines in Alabama, industrial development in Arizona, a commission to study child problems in California, passage of a juvenile court bill in Connecticut, a state welfare department in Florida, jail surveys in Texas, Georgia and Ohio, \$62,000 raised and spent in penal and welfare institutions in Illinois, work for pure milk in Minnesota, a campaign to make known the work of all state departments in New Jersey, work for more boys' and girls' clubs in Oregon, jail surveys in Tennessee and Texas, supervised playgrounds and work for mothers' pensions in West Virginia, and a county jail survey in Wisconsin.

Mrs. Miller stressed the need for preventive work such as good housing, and declared that "prison contract labor and political intrigue are parts of one great problem."

Developing Prison Industries
Committees are being organized in every state to work with state officials for the development of better prison industries, said Miss Julia Jaffray of New York, chairman of adult delinquency.

The Hawes-Cooper bill to expedite the abolition of the prison contract system under which the labor of prisoners has been sold to private business interests is certain to pass in the next session of Congress, said Miss Jaffray, adding:

"It was passed in this session in the House by a vote of 303 to 39, it has second place on the Senate calendar for December, and it has the endorsement of a very large majority of the Senators."

Improvement of Conditions
"The warden has been left alone to handle the prisons, blamed if anything went wrong and forgotten at other times. Now the club women are showing an interest which should result in the improvement of conditions."

The federal woman's prison, for which the federation worked, will be formally dedicated on Nov. 17, Miss Jaffray announced.

"We women cleaner journal-tem," said Mrs. Fred W. Wells of

Iowa, chairman of publicity, opening a conference on press problems. "Why can't we have it? You editors and reporters contend that the news takes precedence over routine happenings that occur in homes and schools and pulpits. We contend that street brawls and alley incidents do not deserve the marked attention they receive but do reflect the lackadaisical attitude of a more or less indifferent press."

Appeal for Clean Press
"That which appears upon the surface and is swept off by the passing breeze serves only to interest the shallow thinking of a floating populace. Does that element seem more important to the editor than the substantial citizens?"

"On the other hand I recognize our responsibility to get out of the way the personal vanity which is responsible for much of the sensational news printed about our meetings. When women learn to get the great 'I' of the way out of the way they go ahead making the kind of good news about constructive activities for public good which editors cannot refuse to print."

The speakers at the publicity luncheon included J. Frank Davis, author of "The Adder"; Miss Ruth Boyle of Good Housekeeping; Miss Marjorie Shuler of The Christian Science Monitor; Miss Mary Carter Toomey of the Dallas News; and Mrs. Caroline King of the Country Gentleman.

New Light Sought on Double Stars

Director of German Observatory to Make Special Investigations in America

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Hoping to make observations that will clarify the theories regarding double stars, Dr. Georg Struve, professor of astronomy and director of the Neu-Babelsberg Observatory of the University of Berlin, has just arrived in New York. He will pass four months at the Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wis., and visit the University of Chicago.

Double stars are said to have been first discovered a century ago by Dr. Struve's great-grandfather, Dr. Wilhelm Struve, who was the head of the Russian Observatory at Pulkovo, Petersburg. Dr. Wilhelm Struve located and identified more than 3000 of these stars, appearing to the naked eye as single stars but which through a telescope he found to be clusters of two or more stars.

Dr. Struve is here at the invitation of the University of Chicago and of Yerkes Observatory, of which he was recently nominated honorary research associate professor.

Two years ago, Dr. Struve said, he completed important observations of the double-stars from observatories in South Africa. During the last 40 years many more of these stars have been added to the known list. It is the hope now of Dr. Struve to link up information obtained in former observations. In addition, he said, he will make special observations and record measurements of the satellites of Saturn and Uranus.

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Committees are being organized in every state to work with state officials for the development of better prison industries, said Miss Julia Jaffray of New York, chairman of adult delinquency.

The Hawes-Cooper bill to expedite the abolition of the prison contract system under which the labor of prisoners has been sold to private business interests is certain to pass in the next session of Congress, said Miss Jaffray, adding:

"It was passed in this session in the House by a vote of 303 to 39, it has second place on the Senate calendar for December, and it has the endorsement of a very large majority of the Senators."

Improvement of Conditions
"The warden has been left alone to handle the prisons, blamed if anything went wrong and forgotten at other times. Now the club women are showing an interest which should result in the improvement of conditions."

The federal woman's prison, for which the federation worked, will be formally dedicated on Nov. 17, Miss Jaffray announced.

"We women cleaner journal-tem," said Mrs. Fred W. Wells of

Governmental Costs Rising Yearly Statistics Reveal

(Continued from Page 1)
cost of the Federal Government is to be found in the normal appropriations, including deficits and deficiencies which are called for each year without fail.

Normal Appropriations
Consider the normal appropriations of the Federal Government, those appropriations which come under the regulation of the bureau of the budget. Here are totals of all the current running appropriations for the various departments in recent years:

1924	\$4,076,626,482.75
1925	4,126,234,923.68
1926	4,250,881,302.38
1927	4,409,483,000.00
1928	4,530,190,000.00
1929*	4,822,200,000.00

*Estimated
Normal expenditures of the Government have increased nearly \$500,000,000 since the Harding Administration. The control exercised over them has not been adequate to prevent the increase. But the normal expenditures have left the Treasury a dwindling surplus of revenues over which a more pertinent dispute can be avoided.

This surplus for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, was \$635,000,000. For 1928 it was figured at \$40,000,000, whereas for the next fiscal year—1929—it is expected to be only \$212,700,000. This figure, of course, would be greatly augmented if the foreign governments owing the United States should begin to refund and make payments on their debts.

Furthermore, the estimated surplus in future years might be much larger if it were not intended to press for the retirement of the public debt of the United States.

Here is how the public debt stood at the end of each fiscal year since the United States entered the World War:

1917	\$1,908,625,222.82
1918	10,924,281,356.23
1919	14,479,302,376.49
1920	24,320,889,731.20
1921	23,813,547,436.92
1922	22,929,581,822.22
1923	22,155,886,402.70
1924	21,113,000,000.00
1925	20,439,234,256.19
1926	18,872,704,571.78
1927	18,422,328,488.63
1928*	17,500,000,000.00

*Estimated
Continued Reduction Sought
It is the ambition of the Treasury Department to work for the continued retirement of the public debt, and, of course, that a large proportion, if not all, of the Treasury surplus must be applied to the debt for a number of years to come. Not until the debt is reduced to a sum approximating \$15,000,000,000 will it be considered a "safe" figure, one that can be easily handled by the Government.

No one should lose sight of the fact that since the war the Government has been compelled to deal in such large figures that the public is inclined to become callous over the seriousness of the debt.

Financiers will readily enough agree that it is not now at a "safe" figure, and that for the convenience of the Administration as well as for the protection of future taxpayers this debt should be retired as rapidly as possible. But any such action is arduous or before any serious business setback occurs which might jeopardize the revenues of the Government.

The Nation's normal expenditures, mentioned above, are too frequently cited as examples of the reduced cost of government, do not contain all the items of expenditure. The funds applied to the public debt are outside those estimates.

When Congress expired in March, 1927, a number of appropriation bills were left unacted, budgetary deficits were left uncorrected, and in many ways the Government was forced to accept an abnormal surplus whether or no, as no authority was granted to spend the money. That surplus, however, was applied to debt retirement.

\$1,310,000,000 Applied to Debt
During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, a total of \$1,310,000,000 was applied to the debt, including accrued interest. During the fiscal year 1928 something like \$1,257,100,000 will be spent on similar fiscal operations, whereas during the next year, 1929, it is planned to spend \$1,211,600,000 on the public debt.

These sums, in each instance, must be added to the normal budgetary expenditures. They are not normal in that they do not necessarily recur.

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Nu-Bone Corset Shop
Nu-bone Supporting Garments are designed to meet the individual requirements of every figure.

Boned with the famous Nu-bone Woven Wire Stay they allow the body to bend in every possible manner and yet retain their shape throughout the life of the garment.

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**EVERY DAY
IN JUNE—**
this store offers unusual values—for the bride—on the vacation—for the home owner. Come and see!

Frank & Seder
PITTSBURGH, PA.

59th Anniversary Sale
Is in Full Swing
From June 6th to June 16th will be the greatest Anniversary in the history of Boggs & Buhl's store. We have set out to make new buying records. We have gathered from all the leading markets of America the things people want most right at this time. Everything of Boggs & Buhl fashion and quality standards.

This Event Is Store-Wide
Every department in the store will share in this 59th Anniversary. The items you see advertised each day in the Pittsburgh papers will be representative of many throughout the store—and a great host of special values everywhere. The Anniversary will set new buying records. Be sure to buy your share of the new things offered!

Boggs & Buhl
PITTSBURGH

they become public trusts as well as private enterprises.

The public is expressing a determination to reclaim waste lands and to harness waterpower and to sell the facilities so created to the private consumers of the country. There are requests for the building of the St. Lawrence waterway, the development of the Columbia River basin, the enlargement and the protection of harbors, and such works as are calculated to aid and facilitate trade and commerce.

How far Congress will subscribe to such a policy only time will tell, yet there is undoubtedly much to be gained by the low point of post-war federal expenditures has been passed and from this time on it is merely a question of how rapidly the public will be willing to allow the appropriations to increase.

Whittier Home Setting Restored

Scenes of Poet's "Snowbound" Brought Back Through Efforts of Admirers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HAVERHILL, Mass.—More than \$3000 has been expended in repairs on Whittier's birthplace, and in arranging the interior of the house so that it will have the exact appearance that it had when Whittier wrote "Snowbound," says Charles D. Porter, chairman of the board of trustees.

Mr. Porter said that the trustees have spent a great deal of time in research work. The dishes, "boots and kettle on the hearth," the open door leading to the bedroom and everything else mentioned by the poet in the poem are in as near the exact spots where they were when Whittier gazed out of the window on that wintry day as it is possible to have them.

The bee-hives "on the side of the stream" have been put in place, the interior and exterior of the house painted and many other repairs have been made.

At the annual summer meeting of the Whittier Club the Rev. John Moore of Amesbury, who was the principal speaker, spoke upon "Whittier's Home." He discussed some of the qualities of the poet as exemplified in his poems. He said in part:

"It is Whittier's genius that makes the noblest thoughts of duty and love into simple songs, direct, straight to the heart, touching the emotions, making an appeal to the deepest feelings of human nature, singing, striking the chords of the primordial elements, touching the tops of praise."

PRESIDENT TO KEEP BUSY ON VACATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SUPERIOR, Wis.—More than 2,000,000 words are expected to be carried to the press of the Nation from Superior during President Coolidge's summer vacation in the Brule River region.

The President expects to hold weekly conferences with the 100 or more newspaper men for whom preparations are being made. These conferences will be held in the Superior High School, which will be used as executive offices of the Nation.

GIFTS for the JUNE BRIDE and GRADUATE

You will find an attractive array of gift articles appropriate to this occasion.

**JOHN M. ROBERTS
& SON CO.**
Since 1882
429 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sands Beauty Shop
Your own satisfaction with your permanent wave is the first successful test of our work.
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Frank & Seder
PITTSBURGH, PA.

59th Anniversary Sale
Is in Full Swing
From June 6th to June 16th will be the greatest Anniversary in the history of Boggs & Buhl's store. We have set out to make new buying records. We have gathered from all the leading markets of America the things people want most right at this time. Everything of Boggs & Buhl fashion and quality standards.

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Every department in the store will share in this 59th Anniversary. The items you see advertised each day in the Pittsburgh papers will be representative of many throughout the store—and a great host of special values everywhere. The Anniversary will set new buying records. Be sure to buy your share of the new things offered!

Boggs & Buhl
PITTSBURGH

**The Second Week
of the
June Anniversary**

The Second Week . . . as rich in economy and as diversified in assortment as the first! Eleven floors of newest goods, for the home and person, are here at the year's lowest prices. Remember our Anniversary policies of outstanding values, constantly renewed stocks, fresh merchandise, and prices that remain the same throughout the month.

KAUFMANN'S
FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH

CONGRESS ASKED TO ENLARGE ITS AID TO FORESTRY

Designation of Green Cross as Official Educational Organization Proposed

By a STAFF CORRESPONDENT
LOS ANGELES—Interest in forest conservation has become widespread in southern California, where upland of 100 civic, commercial and religious organizations have recently petitioned Congress for an official forestry education body.

Through resolutions and telegrams, the thousands of individual members represented have asked for passage of a joint resolution now before Congress which would designate the American Green Cross as a clearing house for forestry education activities in the United States.

Passage of the resolution would provide an appropriation of \$120,000 for the work of the Green Cross along educational and statistical lines, and would make it a "specific organization through which all other organizations, working to these designated ends, shall be co-ordinated" in a general national program of promoting timber conservation.

It is explained in the congressional resolution that the Green Cross has been in operation for five years; "Dissemination of its educational propaganda alone," it recites, "has covered every state in the Union, utilizing several hundred great newspapers." Books and literature of various descriptions printed by the Green Cross have represented a cost to date of more than \$100,000, the resolution states.

Southern California, according to the resolution, is a logical position for national headquarters of a forestry body, because "in southern California the importance of forest protection and development are paramount issues."

**NEWSPAPERS PRINTED
ON BLUE PAPER NEXT,
PUBLISHERS ARE TOLD**

CLEVELAND (AP)—Newspapers printed on blue paper are seen as the next advance in the mechanics of issuing a newspaper by A. M. Craighead of Dayton, who is here for the second annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Color is one of the most important questions of publishers today. Mr. Craighead told mechanical superintendents of large daily newspapers, heads of composing rooms, pressmen, stereotypers and photo

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Forward
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Graduation**

the girl-graduate may select her frock to meet the requirements of any school.

For Misses
Graduation frocks of white georgette or flat crepe in tailored styles of more dressy types with girlish cape collars, hand embroidery and smocking. Sizes 14 to 20. \$10.95, \$16.50 and \$25.00.

For Junior-Misses
Dresses of white flat crepe or georgette, with Youth in every line. Sizes 13 and 15. \$10.00 to \$16.50.

For the Little Girl
Lovely dresses, delightfully fashioned of white silk crepe or georgette. \$10.00 to \$16.50.

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Luncheon, Tea, Dinner
Open Weekdays 11:30-Sundays 12:30
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**The Main
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The Merion Title and
Trust Company
NARBETH ARMORE BALA-CYNWYD

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June Anniversary**

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KAUFMANN'S
FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH

engravers who constitute the association. "Readers won't look at a paper printed on yellow, faded, dirty paper," Craighead said. "They are demanding a color easy and pleasing to the eye. Since the war we have been printing on blue paper. The tendency continues, we'll soon be reading news on blue paper. Americans unconsciously are demanding pleasing colors in almost everything they look at."

Ford's Wayside Inn to Close Sundays

In Line With Motor Man's Plan for Day of Rest— Grounds to Be Open

In the belief that Sunday closing should become an increasing instead of a diminishing practice, E. J. Boyer, manager of the Wayside Inn owned by Henry Ford, in Southbury, Conn., has announced this week. The grounds, however, will remain open.

The plan was outlined in a message from Mr. Boyer, now in Dearborn, Mich., to an associate in Boston. It reads in part:

"The Sunday closing arrangement agreed with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford's well-known conviction that Sunday labor should be minimized to the greatest possible extent."

"The reception of thousands of visitors at the Wayside Inn has required the attendance of a large staff, thus making Sunday labor a regular condition of employment there. This created a situation entirely at variance with Mr. Ford's ideal of a Sunday free from work, even though other rest days during the week were provided for the staff."

"After a careful canvass was made, it was felt that Sunday closing of the inn would not cause great inconvenience to those desiring to visit it, inasmuch as whole holidays or half holidays on Saturday are now customary in this part of the country."

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Flower Shops**
Mrs. Norman Jefferies
Flowers Telegraphed
to All Parts
of the World
Phone: NARBETH 2861 and
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Vacation Apparel
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Everything new and smart for seashore, travel or stay at home. For the child of 2 to the debutante of 17.
BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
DOLLS and TOYS
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Exclusive Children's Apparel
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SPICE OR WEDDING. Fine china not only is a source of constant pride and pleasure, but is quite indispensable even to the modest home.
Through us you may acquire any of their patterns in days of complete service well worthy of passing down to posterity.
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FREE DELIVERY SERVICE
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Victrolas, Confectionery, Catering
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In the larger sizes. 38 1/2 to 54 1/2
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March's
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Scrapple
A delicious pork product
fried like sausage
Six Pounds
for One Dollar
Ham at 30 cents per pound
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Sliced Bacon in 1/2 lb packages at
40 cents per pound for 2 lbs or over
Parcel Post Paid
(Add 3 cents per pound postage
above zone 5)

**A. H. March Packing
Company**
BRIDGEPORT, PA.

**The Main
Line Banking
Institution**
Total Resources
\$12,000,000
The Merion Title and
Trust Company
NARBETH ARMORE BALA-CYNWYD

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KAUFMANN'S
FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH

**The Second Week
of the
June Anniversary**

New Light on Old Testament Is Unearthed at Bethshan

Inscriptions on Monuments Agree With First Book of Exodus—Excavations of Biblical City and at Ur of Chaldees to Continue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Encouraged by rare finds in their work of excavating the ancient Biblical city of Bethshan, the archaeological expedition of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania that the work will continue into 1929. The university also will continue to co-operate with the British Museum in supporting the joint expedition at Ur of the Chaldees.

In the statement announcing that the work would be continued the board of managers of the museum, a review of the work done in the six campaigns of the excavators is given. The total cost to the university has been \$184,800 and it is estimated that at least \$35,000 more will be required for continuance of the work this summer and into next year.

The statement of the board of managers is as follows:

"The museum's expedition at Bethshan, the ancient Bethshan of the Bible, which was the first archaeological expedition to begin in Palestine since the war, and now completed its sixth year of activity and nine city levels covering the period from 1500 B. C. to the twelfth century A. D. have been excavated.

"The historical periods represented by these levels include the invasion and occupation of the city by the Egyptian, the Philistines, the Israelites, the Assyrians, the Scythians, the Persians, the Greeks, the Romans, the Arabs and the Crusaders.

"The excavations at Bethshan have yielded objects of great historical importance, several of the inscriptions on the monuments throwing light upon passages in the Old Testament, such as the inscription referring to the action of the Pharaoh Rameses the Great in gathering together certain Semites to build the city of Tamases in the Nile delta—a reference which appears to agree with the passage in the second chapter of the First Book of Exodus.

"This year also marked the completion of the sixth season's work of the joint expedition maintained by the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania at Ur of the Chaldees, and here, too, a vast number of important discoveries have been made.

"In the first campaign in 1922-23 were discovered the walls of the sacred area of Temenos, measuring 400 by 200 meters, and their six gates; also the great treasury house, E-nun-nakh, and the palace of King Dugal, named E-khar-sag, the Mountain House.

"The second campaign, in 1923-24, cleared the Ziggurat, the brick tower with receding stages and the three staircases, and also a great courtyard and a modern urban plan at the foot of the tower. In addition, an early shrine of the first dynasty, over 5000 years old, was excavated at Tell el-'Ubaid, four miles outside of Ur.

"The third campaign of 1924-25, achieved the clearing of the Ziggurat and of its surrounding buildings of the moon god, Nannar, on the north, and of Ngal, the moon goddess, on the south.

The terrace, named Etemen-nigur, which supported the Ziggurat, and the great central shrine of the moon god, the E-nun-nakh, with the registrar's offices, also was discovered.

"The fourth campaign, 1925-26, resulted in the discovery of the special house of the moon goddess, Egar, with shrines, altars, kitchen, statues and stela; the excavation of the mound on the site called E-khar-sag, and the completion of the plan of Dugal's palace.

"In the fifth campaign, 1926-27, were discovered the plan of a quarter of the city with streets and houses outside the south angle of the temple, and also the plan of the northeast gate of the temple.

"The sixth campaign, 1927-28, completed the excavation of the royal tombs of kings and queens of Ur of 3500 B. C., rich in treasures of gold, silver and semi-precious stones, and the earliest known civilization. The excavation of the main courtyard below the tower also was begun."

Folks Have Been "Looking It Up" in Webster's for Full Century

First Quarto Volume Came Off Hand Press in 1828,
and Was the Full Work of Noah Webster,
Yale Man and a Lawyer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—On the title page of Noah Webster's first dictionary, published in 1828, are these words of Rambler's: "He that wishes to be counted among the benefactors of posterity, must add, by his own toil, to the acquisitions of his ancestors."

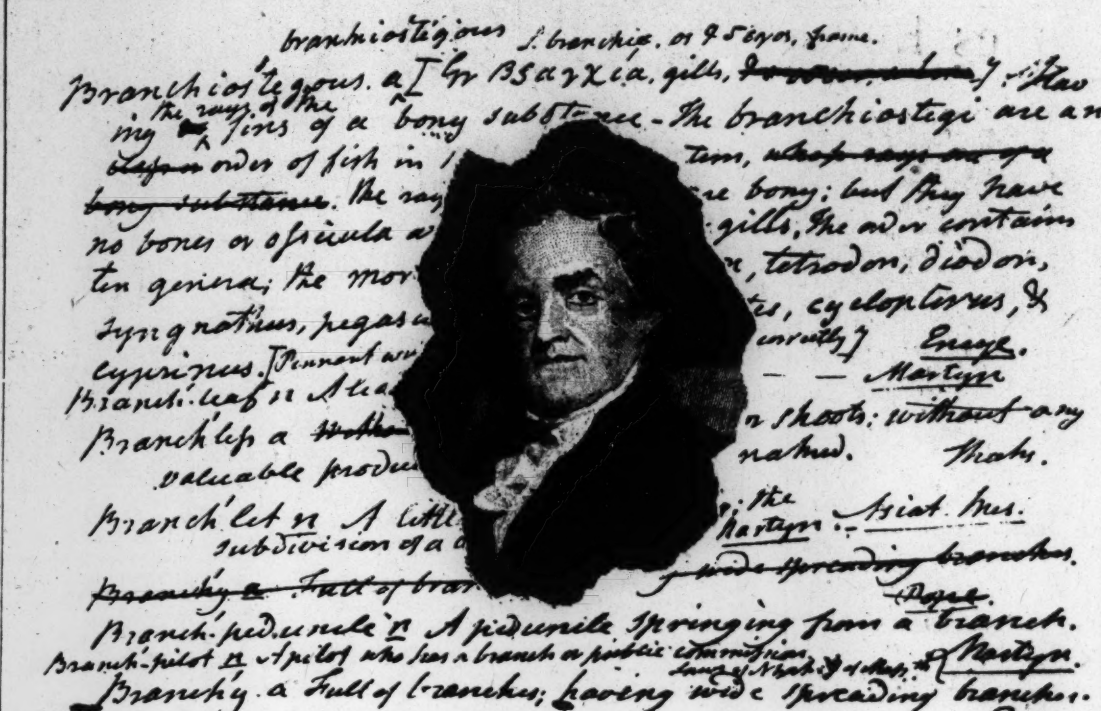
One hundred years have passed and latest editions of the great Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, coming from the presses, continue to call attention to the obligation owed by America and the English-speaking peoples to the man whose 48 years of application to his major work immeasurably enriched the language.

First published in New Haven, but handled in this city since 1847, this lively centennial attests the virility and expansive nature of the English speech, and its centennial is a celebration of youthful achievement, rather than a mark of venerability. Foremost authority in the United States on the meaning of English words, it enters on its new century with enthusiasm undiminished.

Fundamental with Noah Webster as one reared on a Connecticut farm and graduated from Yale when the Revolutionary War was at its height was an interest in political affairs and a desire to do whatever lay in his power to promote unity among the American states.

He postponed the practice of law after getting a law degree and began the task of laying the groundwork for a literature and language growth

Not Too Bad for the Printers



Above is a Sample of Noah Webster's Own Handwriting in a Page From the Manuscript of His First Dictionary, in Which He Tells Something About Fish. The Work Has Since Developed Into One of the Largest and Most Important of Its Kind in the World.

was a one-volume work selling for \$6—the edition of 1847. This brought financial profit. In 1850 a copy was put into every district school of Massachusetts. Other states followed. Hundreds of thousands of dollars in royalties were paid to the Webster family.

Meanwhile Dr. Noah Porter, then a professor and later president of Yale, had become associated with the work, and a thorough revision and amplification of the work was begun. In 1864 the book called "Webster's Unabridged" appeared, and about the same time Dr. Porter became editor-in-chief, a post he held until 1890, when the first edition of "Webster's International" appeared, setting new standards which in turn have been continually improved.

After Dr. Porter retired from the chief editorship it was taken by Dr. William T. Harris, for many years United States Commissioner of Education. As general editor under Dr. Porter was Loomis J. Campbell. This role was later assumed by Dr. Thomas A. Knott, the present general editor.

As a Yankee farm boy founded the dictionary, two other Yankee lads fell heir to the legacy that he left. George and Charles Merriam, sons of a country printer in Massachusetts, who obtained the publication rights of the dictionary and set out to put the work on a profitable basis.

They employed Webster's son-in-law, Prof. Chauncey A. Goodrich of Yale, as chief of a staff to re-edit the work. Eminent authorities in many fields were engaged as advisers and contributors. The result

should express the individuality and purpose of a New World civilization.

Webster's first quarto dictionary came off a hand press in New Haven in 1828. In their pronouncements the first Webster's Dictionary and its immediate successors provoked much controversy. In the matter of spelling, the first edition was marked by numerous peculiarities. In the field of etymology the unassisted achievements of Webster have been eclipsed by the combined research of philologists with a vast fund of new material at their disposal. But to his penetrating and exact powers of definition, lexicographers still acknowledge their great indebtedness and pay tribute.

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At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks. All Scott-Powell milk is better, sweeter and

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Cousins shoes for men and young men represent the highest possible quality at the lowest possible price.

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Chiffon and service weight, pointed heel, @ \$1.65 a pair, 3 pairs \$4.75.

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HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor?
Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Governor Defines
Future of Trusts

Maine Executive Says Day of
"Trust Busting" Past—
Honesty Must Rule

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PALMYRA, Me.—While large-scale combinations in business are not to be forbidden merely because they are large, they must recognize their responsibility to the public for honesty and fair dealing, Ralph O. Brewster, Governor of Maine, said in an address to the East Somers 1 Pomona Grange here. Mr. Brewster is a candidate for Republican nomination for United States Senator.

Forecasting that a modification of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law is likely to prove necessary, he said: "Trust busting" belongs to an era that is past. Fair practices in competition and combination are all that may properly be required. America simply desires that as American business shall eliminate competition it shall not leave America enslaved.

"The elimination of distributors and middlemen in favor of more and more gigantic units is presenting one of the serious problems in America. Most business units and almost every citizen are concerned that freedom or opportunity should not disappear as competition more and more becomes a relic of the past."

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
SUMMER HATS
Authentic, Styles
moderately priced
LA PAIX
1118 CHESTNUT STREET

Truth in Merchandising
Summer Robes
For the Beach, the Home or the Club. Linen, 5.00. Terry Cloth, 6.00. Fine French Flannel, 15.00.
Blazer Stripes in Various Color Combinations
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Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

32 Gold Medals won in 18 years. An assurance of quality and a record unequalled by any other milk anywhere.
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Eighth PHILADELPHIA Seventh
We Give Yellow Trading Stamps

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Your furs will be kept safe from fire, moths and theft with us during the summer months... their safety is guaranteed... their care is excellent! AND you can completely forget your furs until it's time to call for them. Our rates are low.
Phone Walnut 6300.

LIT BROTHERS, SECOND FLOOR, FILBERT STREET

May Holds Its Own Calm Way But Public Wants Season Rushed

June May Bring Bright Skies and Sunshades Supplant Umbrellas—Weather Men's Records Refute Aspersions on This Spring's Character

"Rain, rain, go away
And come again some other day—
Little Willie wants to play."

Many dwellers in the northeastern part of the United States who have been singing this song, or its equivalent, as well as their more sanguine neighbors who quoted the other side of the picture—

"It is not raining rain today.
It's raining violets."

are, under the influence of the sunny skies of early June, looking back at the month just passed and saying it was not such an unpleasant period after all.

Persons whose vacation plans were held up during the rainfalls of latter May soon may go ahead without forebodings, umbrella vendors are putting their stocks from sight and giving their pink sunshades prominence, the general impression is: "What a beautiful spring we've had."

G. A. Loveland, chief of the Boston weather bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, and H. H. Clayton, proprietor of a private weather bureau at Canton, Mass., were agreed that New Englanders as a class expect too much of May, and that their general impressions of the whole month are frequently colored by a few days of cold and wet weather.

Precipitation Below Normal

As a matter of fact, Mr. Loveland pointed out, while May was generally believed to have been a very wet month this year, the total precipitation was below normal, and furthermore, the sun shone 58 per cent of the time, which is but 1 per cent less than normal. As far as temperature goes, while there have been no very warm days this May, the records actually show that the month was only 1.7 degrees below normal.

"May is normally a cool month in New England," said Mr. Clayton, at his home in Canton, "but New Englanders from the first bud of spring usually expect much more pleasant weather than they get."

Mr. Clayton, working on the theory that abnormal weather conditions are reflections of solar heat changes, supplied his clients many months ago with the information that a cool May might be expected. That there are other influences that might have a bearing on weather conditions Mr. Clayton freely grants, but he expresses it is his belief that when meteorologists are able to obtain adequate observational data the ability

to forecast weather conditions with accuracy months ahead will follow. He pointed out the incalculable value such advance information would be to business and finance.

Meteorology to Advance

"Meteorology is one of the oldest of the natural sciences," said Mr. Clayton, "and it has been slow in its development, but with the demands being made upon it by aeronauts and business men of the world I feel that it is on the eve of important advances."

Mr. Loveland concurred with Mr. Clayton's views regarding the New England tendency to expect too much of May, but declared that on the whole this past month has been fairly normal. He put no stock in the theory that radiocasting or changing ocean currents had anything to do with it.

"The weather, like everything else," said he, "is subject to law. I do not know just how that law works but I believe it is there. The seasons have been going on in about the same way as far back as human records reach, and I expect they will continue that way. Anyway, I don't believe the law would be swayed by radio."

S-4 ORDERED TO PORTSMOUTH

The hulk of the U. S. Submarine S-4 will be removed from the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Mass., to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, where it will be overhauled for use in tests for making submarine work less hazardous, according to orders recently issued by the Navy Department. The recommendation was made by the Boards of Survey and Investigation.

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ANGLO-PERSIAN TRADE TREATY TO RUN 8 YEARS

Agreement to Be in Force
at Once, Pending Formal
Ratification

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Anglo-Persian Trade Treaty recognizes that Persia is no longer in tutelage. It has been signed—according to a statement made by Sir Austen Chamberlain in the British House of Commons—“on behalf of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and all other parts of the British Empire which are not members of the League of Nations.” It is to remain in force for eight years, and abrogates all provisions of previously existing agreements which limit in any way the right of Persia to settle its own customs tariff autonomously.

It provides that, on condition of perfect reciprocity, British and Indian goods imported into Persia shall not be subject to higher duties than are the goods of any other foreign country. By this treaty the minimum rates in the tariff approved by the Persian Legislature on May 3 will be applied to British and Indian goods. It is also provided that if at any time the rates of the minimum Persian tariff are reduced on any frontier, British and Indian goods shall benefit by those reductions, by whatever frontier the goods are imported.

In a protocol attached to the treaty the Persian Government reserves the right to increase the rates of the minimum tariff in the event of the duties on the chief Persian articles other than oil, imported into Great Britain or India being increased. In an exchange of notes it is agreed that the treaty shall provisionally enter into force at once, pending formal ratification. This is to be a long-standing dispute regarding the right of British airplanes to fly over Persian territory.

With regard to the abolition of the capitulations in Persia, the Persian Government have addressed to the British Minister a list of safeguards which they are prepared to extend to British nationals in Persia, and steps are being taken to bring these safeguards to the knowledge of British nations concerned.

Haverford College Expedition Finds Pottery at Beth Shemesh

Dr. Elihu Grant Continues Prewar Work of Excavation
—Statues of Astarte Show Inhabitants Were Canaanites, Though Hebrews Were Probably Rulers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JERUSALEM—Long Canaanite occupation and a short one by the Philistines, together with violent and distinctive changes about 1100 B. C., wrought probably by conquering Hebrew tribes, transitions from Bronze Age to Iron Age culture—these and many other features are revealed in a sequence of pottery unearthed at Beth Shemesh, running continuously for over 1400 years, going back just about 3228 years. The site of Beth Shemesh, or “House of the Sun,” is near the present village of Artuf. It was here the ark of Jehovah was returned to Israel and where one of King Solomon’s 12 Israelite district officers was in command, charged among other things with the duty of supplying the victuals one month out of every year for Solomon’s household.

Dr. Elihu Grant, professor of Biblical literature in Haverford College, is in charge of the excavations at the Haverford College Expedition, which he has organized and is understood to finance. Dr. Grant is the author of “The People in Palestine” and has known both the land and the people for 25 years. He is continuing the work started before the war by the Palestine Exploration Fund, which had uncovered a megalithic wall dating from the Israelite kingdom, with a well-preserved gate, bastions and much pottery of both the Israelite and pre-Israelite time imported from Cyprus and Crete.

Dr. Grant, in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor, has said that the expedition discovered a temple of the period just before the Assyrian conquest, coinciding with the end of the sequence of pottery which does not come down later than the time of Sennacherib, the Assyrian conqueror.

At the later and earlier Hebrew level as well as at the Canaanite, statues of Astarte have been picked up showing that while the Hebrews were probably the political masters, the inhabitants continued Canaanite. Stones of offerings, also standing stones, or “bethels,” have been found on a sanctuary site from before the Hebrew times.

The site abounds in fine specimens of pottery. Especially well represented is the ceramic art of the late and Middle Bronze Ages and all the development of the Iron Age.

“Strong Egyptian influence is noted, especially before and during the Hyksos period,” Dr. Grant declared. “Importations from the island of Cyprus were abundant and helped set the fashions here in clay work. These comprise much beautiful decorative design, including

Painted ware. There is a vast selection of shapes and uses.”
Archaeologists are excited at the yield of Beth Shemesh, which has been examined and catalogued by Dr. Clarence Fisher, leader of the Megiddo expedition. Bronze daggers, spears, arrows, javelins, razors, needles, pins, bowls, armlets, earrings, and a fine shovel with dishes, a few of alabaster, have been some of the finds of the expedition. The largest clay jar found intact is 93 centimeters high and the smallest is 2 centimeters. Excavation has disclosed that the city had two walls. Five levels of culture are shown in the house and floor remains.

NO CRANE IN BRITAIN TO LIFT DOCK GATES

Rotterdam Supplies Device
for Engineering Feat

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Quite an engineering feat was involved when the old dock gates at Ipswich were removed and replaced by new ones weighing 55 tons for each half gate.

Ordinarily dock gates are built piecemeal into their place but in this case the new gates were constructed in South Shields and conveyed by rail to their destination.
A free track had to be insured as they overlapped the single track by far on each side. A crane was specially brought over from Rotterdam as none was available in England which was powerful enough and could also enter the Ipswich lock. This lifted the old gates from their sockets and swung them gently on to the adjoining land.

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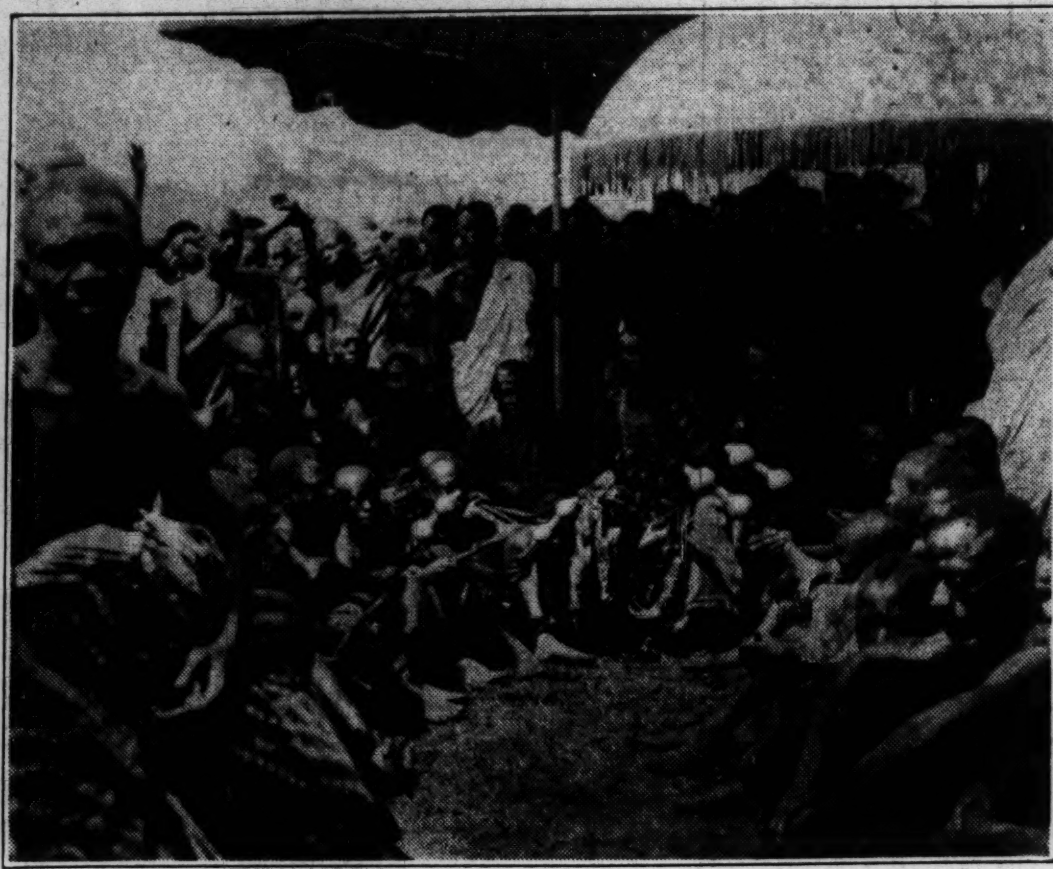
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A Scene at the Opening of Takoradi Harbor



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By VICTOR CAZALET

Captain Cazalet was a member of the party that accompanied J. H. Thomas to the Gold Coast to take part in the opening ceremony at Takoradi.

LONDON—The opening of the harbor at Takoradi by J. H. Thomas was an event of no mean importance for the Gold Coast, either historically or economically. The preliminary work on this harbor was begun in 1921, and in 1924 when Mr. Thomas was Secretary of State for the Colonies, he was instrumental in transferring the contract to Sir Robert McAlpine & Son, who completed the harbor well ahead of the scheduled time.

Up to 1921, owing to the sand shifts which swept up and down the coast, it had been found impossible to build any permanent harbor, and the only method of landing was and is still in many places one of extreme inconvenience and discomfort. Ocean boats weigh anchor a mile or so out to sea, and the voyager is then put into what is known as a “mammy chair” (i. e., a little wooden box), and hoisted by the ship’s crane onto a surf boat. As there is always at least four feet of swell, this operation is attended by considerable difficulty. The surf boat, manned by natives, is then paddled to the shore and finally they are carried on to the beach on the back of a native African.

Difficulty of Loading
It does not require much imagination therefore to realize the difficulties which accompany any loading or unloading of merchandise, and particularly large pieces of machinery.

Tropical conditions of sun and heat prevail throughout the whole year. There are never more than 12 hours of daylight, and the temperature seldom falls to below 90 degrees. It is necessary to wear a topee until after 4 o’clock, and the sea abounds with sharks. Little wonder, then, that the average tourist does not attempt to visit the Gold Coast.

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Welsh Bards Ready for Great Test in 1928 Eisteddfod

Pennsylvania Male Chorus to
Take Part in National
Musical Festival

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HOLYHEAD, Wales—Active preparations continue to be made for the holding of the 1928 Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales at Treorkey, South Wales, next August. It is the custom to hold the popular Welsh festival alternately in the north and south, as it is believed that this promotes the keenest rivalry. Considerable interest has been aroused as a result of the recent announcement that the Pennsylvania Anthracite Male Chorus is to compete.

Speculation is now rife in Wales as to how many Welsh-Americans may be expected. It is authoritatively stated that at least 1000 will make the round trip on the White Star Line, Baltimore, scheduled to call from New York on July 21. For the convenience of the Eisteddfod tourists, the White Star Company has arranged for the vessel to sail direct to Barry, South Wales. Ample provision is being made at Treorkey to accommodate the American and other overseas visitors, and as is the usual procedure at the Eisteddfod a great reunion of overseas Welsh folk will be held in the course of the week.

A particularly noteworthy feature connected with the decision of the Anthracite Male Chorus to enter the competitive arena at Treorkey is the whole-hearted support forthcoming from the very large number of Welsh people who live in Pennsylvania. This will not be the first time that an American choir has competed at the National Eisteddfod of Wales. The Cleveland (O.) Choir took premier honors at the Swansea National Eisteddfod in 1926.

It is believed that Ireland will also take a prominent part in the festival this year. Her phenomenal success in 1927, when Miss Culwick’s Dublin Choir took the blue ribbon, has, it appears, urged the Emerald Isle to greater effort.

A favorable and promising aspect of the Eisteddfod is the increasing interest shown, year by year, in the great literature of the continent of Europe. A translation of a representative French classic into Welsh is invariably included in the list of subjects. As a rule, there is a fair number of competitors in this section, which shows that the principal has trilingualists as well as bilingualists.

Prizes will be given this year for translations of Victor Hugo and René Bazin. The scholars of Wales regard with considerable favor this interest in French literature taken by Welsh people in various walks of life.

SOFTWOOD CROPS IN AUSTRALIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRISBANE, Queensland—Some 400,000 acres of timber-growing country are operated by state, municipal and co-operative enterprise in New Zealand, according to Capt. L. Macintosh Ellis, formerly director of Forestry in that country, who is now engaged in forestry work in Queensland. Captain Ellis declared that the work was costing millions, but results had proved that forestry, as a business proposition, was developing into a great primary industry. He added that Australia has an unlimited market and there are millions of acres in the Commonwealth suitable for the raising of softwood crops.

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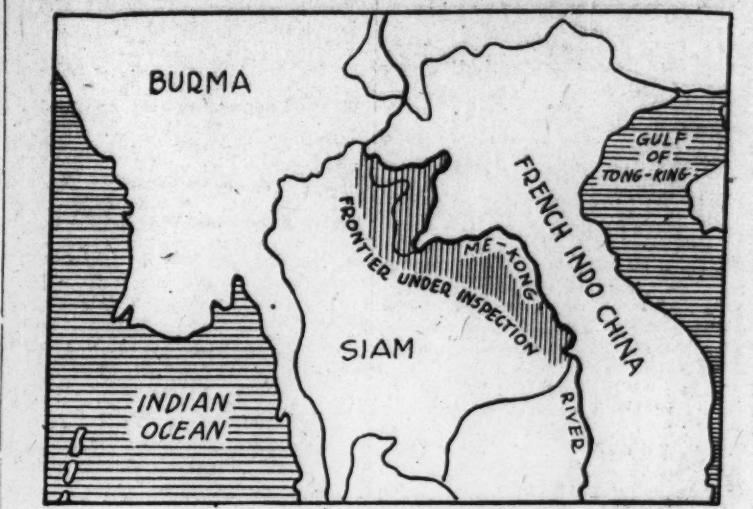
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Settlement of Frontier Problems Proceeds



This Valuable Outcome of Delimitation Is Now Being Studied by a French High Commission With Wide Powers, Whose Proposals Must, However, First Be Accepted by the Governments of Indo-China and Siam.

Indo-China and Siam Begin to Delimit River Frontier

Commission Now Functioning With Power to Settle
Water Rights for Electricity or Agriculture,
and Ownership of Islands

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—Delimitation has commenced and is proceeding amicably of the frontier formed by the river Me-kong between French Indo-China and Siam, according to latest advices received here. Pacific settlement of frontier problems in this part of the world is important not only because of the peace it assures the inhabitants themselves, but because European interests become directly affected by such circumstances.

British Burma and French Indo-China and Siam all meet on a small segment of the Me-kong River. British and French administrations collaborate in this area, as they do in other places, in Palestine and Syria. For example, for the excellent reason that they represent two European powers administering large tracts of native territories. There is a British Judicial Adviser and a French Legislative Adviser; and there is further a British Financial Adviser. The chief bank has a British manager, and the other banks of importance are branches of either British or French banks.

There are foreigners of other nationalities employed by the kingdom of Siam, such as an American Adviser on Foreign Affairs, but it can be seen that the bulk of foreign enterprise in Siam is controlled by the British and the French. The frontier between Burma and northwest Siam was fixed in 1891 and was confirmed in the Anglo-French Convention of 1904, so that it is most probable the British have been consulted about the Siamese-Indo-Chinese frontier delimitation, and that they will be asked to find it satisfactory when completed.

As late as 1907, Siam ceded territory around Battambang to be added to the five states composing French Indo-China. Hence, it is obvious that a definite understanding mutually agreed upon of the frontier between Siam and French Indo-China is an event of moment in this part of Asia.

A Haute Commission Permanente Franco-Siamoise du Mekong has been set up and is now functioning. It is given wide powers, although its proposals must be made to and accepted by the Governments, respectively, of

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ITALY’S JOURNALISTS MUST BE REGISTERED

Exercise of Profession Is
Granted Only to Few

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—According to a royal decree, the right to exercise the profession of journalism in Italy is granted only to persons inscribed in the professional register, says Industrial and Labor Information, the weekly publication of the International Labor Office. The keeping of this register, and the supervision of registered members of the profession are entrusted to a committee of five persons, who must belong to the Journalists’ Association and be duly registered journalists.

The trade union organization of journalists being on a regional basis, the journalists’ register is kept by the regional Fascist Unions of Journalists. It is divided into three separate lists for qualified journalists, probationary journalists, and publicists.

The first category includes those who have been engaged exclusively in journalism for at least 18 months, the other two classes covering persons who have exercised the profession for a shorter period, or who are under 21 years of age, or those who, besides journalism, earn money in some other capacity or profession. In order to establish definite responsibility for the publication of the daily newspapers, the editing of daily publications may be assumed only by qualified journalists, whereas the responsibility for other periodical publications may be borne by publicists.

MERCHANTS TOUR DENMARK
COPENHAGEN—The motorship Jutland has been rented from the Danish Government by the Danish Bacon Company to convey 300 Scottish merchants who are visiting Denmark, to different parts of the country, in order that they may see the methods of packing and curing the bacon. The tour is arranged by the department for Scotland and Ireland.

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Fashions and Crafts

Summer Frocks

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris
IT IS high time that we began to think of frocks for the summer months, for the seaside or mountains, or, if one is so fortunate as to live in a small community, for the various social events at the neighboring country club. At the recent demi-season collections of the great Parisian dressmakers, designed primarily to exhibit models for the early autumn, were included also for the benefit of the French clientele, a number of last-minute models for summer wear, models which, coming so late in the season, will not be seen in America. Among these costumes were some shown by Captain Molyneux that were made of the silk which is used for men's shirts, both in plain colors and in striped designs. These consisted either of the familiar two-piece jumper suit or a one-piece frock, and a loose plain jacket of the same material. The skirts were laid in either side- or narrow box-pleats and the bodices, whether of the jumper variety, or attached to the skirt, were plain, sometimes fastened down the side with a row of buttons and with neck cut square or on a diagonal line. Sometimes, too, there were bow-ties with turned-back collar and ties of the same silk, and they were always worn with a narrow leather belt. A number of these frocks were sleeveless.

Outside of the new material and the loose jacket, which is a novelty for this type of costume, there is another very interesting feature of these models. This is the plain yoke at the top of the pleated skirt which is one of the outstanding novelties of the new season and which is seen in a majority of the collections not only on simple morning frocks but on the more elaborate afternoon and evening gowns as well. The inspiration for this yoke was undoubtedly, the popular silk kerchief which has been worn for several seasons not only about the neck but also as a kirtle. It is one of these three-cornered kerchiefs tightly about the hips of a pleated skirt and pulled the point well down at one side, one would have a very good idea of the new yoke. There are several varieties of this to be seen in the different collections. Sometimes the point is at the middle



Summer Costume of Wash Silk From Molyneux.

demi-season collections, it is safe to predict that the skirt with the tight "kerchief" yoke will be one of the outstanding features of the winter models.

Old Materials Revived

Tussore and shantung are used for the summer frock for ordinary wear, and such frocks are often accompanied by a long coat or short jacket of the same material, very simply made with a box-pleated or skirted skirt and a plain bodice, often buttoned straight up the front, with long, tight sleeves and a leather belt. A frock of this type is practical for traveling or for the motor trip, worn under a loose sports coat of soft Rodier tweed.

Linen frocks have been revived by several of the leading houses in the natural color and in the various shades of blue or green. Suzanne Talbot has several models in this material in Delft blue, made with

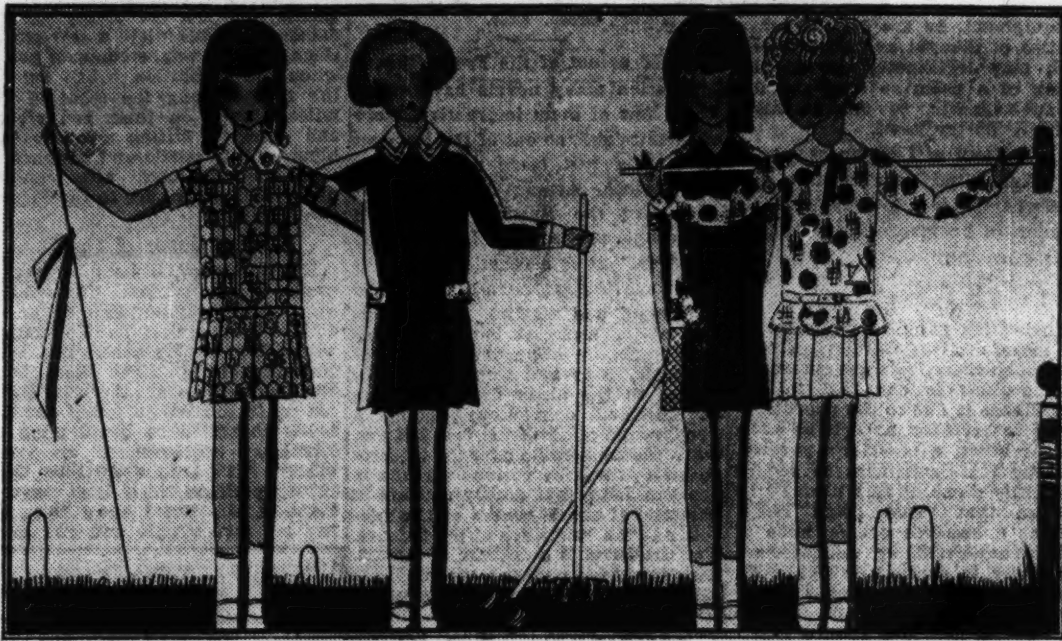
box-pleated skirt and a bloused bodice with a deep sailor collar edged with white or a lighter shade of blue. One of these is shown with a three-quarters length coat of white linen with all-over stitching in a spreading design. Mme. Talbot is also using white piqué for a sleeveless frock with plain bodice and pleated skirt with stitched-down pleats, which is worn under a short jacket of navy blue linen. Jane Regny is also sponsoring the linen frock, several of which are shown in her present collection. There is one which is especially attractive in a deep pink, strictly tailored, with a white leather belt and with collar, pockets and cuffs edged with white rickrack braid. Frocks of checked gingham are shown for tennis, and one house includes in its demi-season collection several models in the cotton prints, which in the United States are called calico. It therefore looks as if another summer would see a revival of all the old-fashioned cotton materials of our childhood.

Dainty Types

Voile and marquisette in little checks or larger plaid designs in soft shaded colorings are used by several of the designers for afternoon frocks and these often are worn with a loose unlined jacket of the same material. A frock of marquisette, in a lovely soft green plaid was in the demi-season collection of Elspeth Champcommunal. The skirt is laid in narrow box pleats, the bodice slightly bloused and worn with a narrow green leather belt; long sleeves were gathered into a narrow wrist band, and a loose jacket had a narrow turnover collar with a bow of the same material. Figured georgettes and crepe-de-chines in small conventional or tiny floral patterns, made with softly bloused bodices and skirts with rows of diagonal ruffles or plisse flounces are popular afternoon frocks, and plain georgettes in beige and the pastel shades of blue and green are also still in vogue, but the flowered chiffons and mousselines-de-soie, by all odds, the prime favorites, not only for the summer afternoon gown but for the evening frock as well. These are the most dainty and feminine of all the summer costumes and are worn over slips of pale pink or corn-colored georgette. The skirts are fashioned in layers of uneven points or billows of fluffy ruffles which seem to float on the air as the wearer walks. These are butterfly frocks and irresistible.

Afternoon gowns of this diaphanous material have long, tight, transparent sleeves and slightly bloused bodices with soft frills or folds or a three-cornered kerchief tied around the neck; and those for evening are cut with a deep V at the back of the bodice with a rounded neck at the front and a very full fluffy skirt which drapes at the back, and is the graceful effect. A new material on this same order is the lamé muslin which, as its name indicates, is a mousseline-de-soie with design in lamé. A very effective example of this seen in a recent collection was an evening frock which had a black background with a design in red poppies and golden wheat.

Smart Fashions for Tiny Tots



Sunny Cotton Prints, Gay Gingham, Crisp Linens for the Children.

Hints About Sewing on Lace

INSTEAD of rolling and whipping lace on very thin materials, which is slow work if much of it is done, use the sewing machine and sew along the edge of the material. Trim with the scissors close to this stitching, then whip the lace over it. This makes a satisfactorily firm joining and takes little time. If the material is soft as well as thin, so the machine stitching draws, first baste the goods on paper, then stitch. If a very short machine stitch is used, the paper will tear away from it easily.

When sewing lace on a straight edge one can prevent the lace from being sewed on too tight and drawing up afterward, if one reverses the usual method of laying the material under the foot of the machine and allow it to dry before sewing it together in that way. Instead, have the lace underneath and the material above. It is easy then to let the lace pass underneath without stretching it, while the material above can easily be held taut.

Another way to be sure that lace sewed on straight material will not draw up afterward, is to hold the lace over the steam from a teakettle and allow it to dry before sewing it on. This shrinks it a little.

Whipping lace on the machine. Instead of whipping lace on by hand, sew it on the sewing machine. Crease the hem where it is to be turned up, then unfold it and lay the lace, right-side down, on the cloth, the straight edge of the lace exactly on the crease. Sew it on, keeping the stitching as close as possible to the extreme edge of the lace. Then turn the hem up in place and sew it in the usual way. If the stitching has been done on the very edge of the lace, with very fine thread, and a long machine stitch has been used so as to allow some "give" to the lace, which always is a mark of hand-sewing, the work will look as well as if done by hand.

This method is convenient for sewing lace on narrow ruffles or on children's clothing, in which case it may not be necessary to crease the material first but simply to sew the lace on, allowing enough for a hem, and then to turn back the hem on the line of the sewing. For some purposes the edge of the hem need not be turned under when the hem is stitched, but simply cut off close to its stitching.

Shrinking into a Circular Form. Lace to be sewed on a round piece of material should be gathered until it fits, then pinned or basted in place before being sewed on. When possible, gather it by drawing out one or two threads that run along the straight edge of the lace. But if the lace is very wide and is to go on a rather small circular article, then shrink the inner edge of the lace before sewing it on.

To do this, roll up the entire length of lace, around and around, rather tight, then, beginning at the straight edge of the lace, wrap the roll tightly with thread or twine, from that edge down about one-third or one-half the width of the lace, leaving the lower edge free. Wet all the lace and let it dry. When unrolled the lace will spread out naturally into a circular shape, making it much easier to sew on.

SUNNY cotton prints, new gingham, and lovely, crisp linens are in great demand for children's summer frocks. A new idea in sports dresses for tiny people is a printed blouse effect of, possibly, bright blue, red, and white, made to be worn with a bright red plaited skirt. Children love the novel in dress as surely as do grown-ups; and when it is to be a two-piece dress, with a pocket and a saucy Bramley collar tied together with its own little matching bow of red grosgrain—well, it's such fun to live! This model is shown at the right of the illustration.

The collar and cuffs of the other little print, at the left of the picture, are made of plain white linen, bound with the predominating color in the dress. For interest, the corners of the Bramley collar are cut off and appliqued as an interesting motif selected from several motifs found in the dress material. It has been quite recently discovered that most children look adored in dark and light shades of lavender. A lavender linen trimmed with hemstitched collar, cuffs, and pockets of a lighter shade is very good looking. Hemstitching repeated in a simple design on the front of the dress is pretty. It is always better when possible to repeat trimming on a frock, as is illustrated in this instance by the hemstitching on the collar and cuffs, which is repeated on the dress itself. Several groups of small but useful make nice decoration and when used with care and thought can produce a very chic effect.

Imported gingham become more popular every year for play dresses. They are fresh looking and easily laundered. Be sure to plait the skirt and hide a pocket in one of the plaits!

At the Sewing Machine

It is convenient to have a measure of some kind before one when working at a sewing machine, and many seamstresses tack a foot rule on the front of their machines. Others, however, do not care to do this. For them here is a good method: Take tiny brass shoe nails, obtainable at any shoe-repairing place, and drive them down, flush with the wood, into the front of the machine framework. Set one at every inch, for a distance of 12 inches. Their tops will hardly show, and they do not do any harm, rather ornamental than otherwise. When the point of the sewing machine needle is blunt or the needle is too large a size for the kind of sewing to be done, place the shoe needle a piece of sandpaper of the finest size obtainable. Raise the foot of the machine and slowly stitch, without thread, through the sandpaper a few times. It will sharpen the point and quickly reduce the size of the needle.

Discrimination in Accessories

GREATER discrimination than ever before is necessary in selecting accessories this summer. To keep pace with the elegance that extends into every part of the wardrobe, such articles have become more intriguing, more fascinating, and more artistic. Since choice of style and color is almost unlimited, women are at once fortunate and unfortunately situated; fortunately in that they have a wide range from which to make their selections, unfortunately because of the greater chance of letting temporary impulses rule them unwisely.

Accessories, style advisers teach incessantly, must be as much a part of the complete costume as if they were purchased with it. So, in the instances where necklaces, bags and other accessories are purchased regardless of the color-scheme and style of the woman's wardrobe, they are, for a time at least, costly mistakes.

Purses for All Hours

As with frocks, some accessories are much the same as they were last fall while others are radically changed. In purses, for example, there is a variety of choice. Although the long-popular flat purses and envelopes, together with the pouches having amber frames, are still in use, the very newest models are round, square or pointed at the bottom. For colors, black, gray or navy predominate in those for afternoon wear and velvets in pastel coloring are utilized in bags for evening.

One vanity purse of green suede has a gold kid edging and varicolored leather in flower designs appliqued on the flap. Another evening purse is from Isakoff, Paris. It is of white velvet stitched with gold

and embroidered with tiny pearls. Attached to the gilt frame is a finger-ring.

In afternoon purses the vogue for diagonal decoration still holds sway and elaborate monograms decorate envelope purses of suede or antelope. A purse of calf is changed from a demure afternoon one in its front aspect to a dashing sports bag by its black polka-dot behind.

Sports bags are shown also in bright leathers to match a costume or contrast with it. The edges are sometimes trimmed with gold or silver kind. For both afternoon and evening wear it is now customary to have purses and footwear match. One evening slipper of mauve nacre leather trimmed with enamel leather of a deeper shade has a matching purse square shaped. Another pair of afternoon slippers of black antelope has a matching purse trimmed with patent leather.

Gems and Metals

Shoes, this spring, have lost their stubby contours and show elegance and unusual beauty. From Perugia, Hellstern, El Greco and Ducret Scavini come models that combine beauty and smartness in footwear. Light-colored leathers, black patent leather and light-colored kids are sometimes used in combinations. For evening wear, colored satins, brocades, and silver and gold are favored. The difference between these models and the ones formerly in favor displays itself, however, in the way they are decoratively trimmed. Silver filigree, colored enamel, semi-precious stones in buckles and ornaments add the finishing touch.

Jewelry, also, although of semi-precious stones is delicately beautiful. New shoulder pins from Beer are of large crystal drops and smaller brilliants. A pendant from Doucet has crystals suspended by silver threads from an oval of brilliant.

Sports jewelry is becoming sturdier and sturdier if one is to judge from those shown by Worth, Poiret and Talbot. Sports bracelets may even be of colored leather to match a frock, decorated with studs, nail-heads and lacing up the back with silver thongs. Other sports jewelry from Paris is also of braided leather to which tiny colored flowers of glass are attached with marcasite.

From Premat comes a set of necklace and bracelet with the addition of a gold bow to the flexible gold links seen so much during the winter. Other bracelets are of title-like links arranged in graduated blocks with a large onyx in the center. Matching bracelets and necklaces of leaves cut from bright polished metal with the closing made of a carnelian. That the cool green of jade still continues its popularity is evident from the variety of sets shown fashioned in effective designs.

Aprons to Match Work Dresses

WHEN making a work dress of wash material, make an apron also of the same material to wear with it. Let it be of a style that goes well with that particular dress, and when the two are worn together the effect will not be nearly so suggestive of "kitchen apparel" as otherwise it would be. In fact, one might, at a single glance, take it to be part of the dress itself. The advantage of this is obvious to every woman who does her own housework and frequently goes from her work to answer the doorbell.

This plan has been most successfully followed by one busy woman, and recently she elaborated it in a way that may interest other women. She has a new work dress of cheerful rose-color, with a matching apron that no one would take for an apron at all. It is simply a piece of cloth, 9 inches across at the top, its top coming about 7 inches below the neck-line. From its top it curves gracefully on each side to a width of 12 inches at hip length, and from there curves again to a width of 16 inches at the bottom. This is wide enough to be very serviceable indeed. It has a pocket, but no strings or straps, its fastening is arranged for by means of small, inconspicuous buttons on the dress, there being three of them on each side where the top of the apron comes, and three at each side at hip level. The apron buttons onto the lower one of these set of buttons. The extra buttons are required to make the dress look finished when the apron is not worn. With the apron on, the effect is simply that of a dress made with a wide panel in front. It takes but a minute to put on or remove the apron, and of course it is quickly laundered.

Among many ideas that present themselves from this panel-apron are these two suggestions. The panel might have a seam across the hips if the dress has one there. For a stout figure the panel might come up to the shoulder seam and be cut down in a deep V at the neck, and the panel might also be a little wider.



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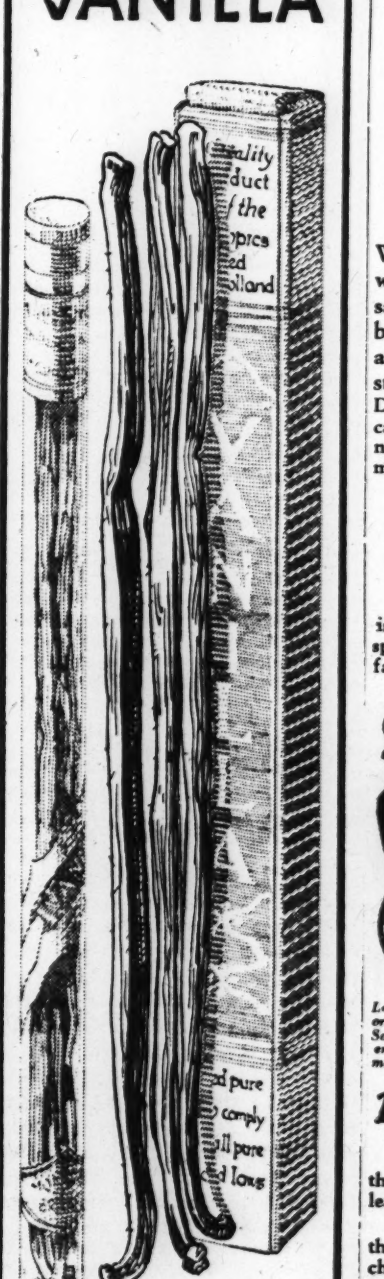
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Novelty Bags and Umbrellas

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON
A WELL-KNOWN London firm which has made a name for smart hand bags is showing charming designs among the season's novelties. The framed pochette is more in favor than the ordinary flat one, and a perfectly flat circular shape, instead of the usual oblong, is new. One of these plaque bags in beige felt, with the frame twisted at the top to form finger loops for holding the pochette, is the very latest idea, and this is found in many lovely shades of felt and suede, including a beautiful Venetian-red. A similar shape was recently purchased by the Duchess of York, made of hand-loomed powder-blue leather with a line-check in gold. Queen Mary bought several bags on the same occasion, including one in light navy blue hide pin-tucked at the top into a gilt frame, and a blue-and-white fancy plaid Rodier material in a blue kid frame.

Belt-and-Bag Ensemble

The belt-and-bag-to-match fashion was illustrated in a most attractive belt of lilac-green, diagonally striped, lined leather, bound with a chrome leather fastening having a gold clasp, and a matching flat bag of the same attractive woven

leather. Another set included a belt of gray and green leather with gilt fastening, and a flat cross-grained leather bag with a ball fastening to its gilt frame.

A very commodious "Lido" bag, that yet retains the flat kit bag effect demanded by fashion, is made of gray corduroy smartened by pipings in red, and handle of jade-green leather. It is lined throughout with gray suede rubber and has a central division forming a large pocket on one side to hold the bathing costume. There is also a water-tight luncheon compartment, and all the fittings are pervious to water including a little pouch purse of the suede rubber. A lightning fastener adds to the attractions of this shore bag. A wet-weather bag in rainproof leather is another practical novelty which is being produced in all colors.

Another firm which specializes in raffia goods has developed a means of weaving raffia on a loom in very charming plaid and check effects. A pochette in this cloth in navy blue with the plaid in rose-color is especially attractive, and a bag in beige-and-brown check, with a horn top decorated with a design of herbaceous border flowers worked in colored raffias.

Gay Umbrellas

The summer umbrella is being given great attention, so far as color is concerned. One firm states that there is not a 10 per cent sale for black umbrellas in these days, whereas in one range of colored silk alone 28 to 30 different colors are made up, so that it is possible to match a gown exactly in practically any tint, thereby being a special favorite as a summer color.

Shot-silk umbrellas, to match the mackintoshes, with colored borders are also in demand, and the ombre silk umbrellas that put in an appearance last year has reappeared this season in more elaborate form. A telescopic walking stick that forms a seat with a bag attached is a new idea and is a useful possession for the walker who likes to rest awhile and admire the view.

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Dividend No. 14 on Class A Stock

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend on the Class A Stock of five per cent, payable August 1, 1928, to holders of record June 30, 1928.

Holders of Class A Stock may apply for this dividend to the purchase of additional shares of Class A Stock at the price of 120 per share whereas the current market price is about \$18 per share, making the stock dividend rate 10% per annum, yielding, at said present market price, about \$1.80 per share per annum.

The dividend will be so applied and the Class A Stock (or scrip certificates or fractional shares) purchased therewith will be delivered to all stockholders entitled thereto who do not, on or before July 5, 1928, request payment in cash.

M. C. O'KEEFE, Secretary.

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STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.
ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Business of Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co. for the first half of 1928 proved to be as good as and possibly better than the first half of 1927. No company favorably with \$3,852,320 in expenses and depreciation for the first six months of 1928. The company has a total share of \$1,000,000, of which it has recently sold three shares for \$3,852,320. The company has a one-third share of the corporation and a one-third share of the common stock.

OTIS STEEL CO.
OTIS STEEL CO.—6-Billings of \$2,332,000 for May and \$2,319,000 for April and May, 1928. Prospects for 1928 are good.

Development of Diesel Engine for Practical Automotive Use

About Forty Concerns Working to Perfect Crude-Oil, Tireless Power Plant Which May Greatly Change Automobile Operation

ONE of the outstanding developments in the automotive industry during the last year is the development of the Diesel internal combustion engine for use in automobiles and airplanes. For use in automobiles this power plant has not passed the laboratory stage, but airplanes in which it has been successfully demonstrated the efficiency of an engine using a low grade of fuel.

The first Diesel engine, invented by Rudolf Diesel, a German inventor, back in 1897, was a crude affair, which weighed so much it was impractical for ordinary use. Gradually the weight was brought down to a size and weight so that for marine use, no other power plant could operate so economically and at the same time satisfy the exacting requirements of large vessels.

Not much thought was given to the Diesel in America until 1919, when various engineers seemed suddenly to realize its possibilities. The opening of the various oil fields in the western states and the diesel system employed to carry the fuel from the wells to refineries situated in or near the large cities, required a power plant where an immense amount of power was needed at a low cost of operation.

Where Weight Was Not Important Weight was not a disturbing factor, so the employment of the Diesel engine for this purpose was a natural consequence. Today all through the oil fields can be found Diesels in various sizes operating smoothly and efficiently. This type of engine, being practically tireless, can run day in and day out at either high or low speed, as the occasion demands.

In every harbor along both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, together with seaports all over the world, the development of the tow boat and fishing smack industries has been remarkably noticeable since 1919. Very naturally the Diesel engine has fitted into this picture and more there than anywhere else, have automotive engineers realized that its use in automobiles and airplanes was coming into the near future.

It would be hard to imagine an engine weighing 1100 pounds in an automobile. It would also be hard to imagine one man trying to drive such a piece of mechanism at 50 miles an hour. And it would be ludicrous to even think of 23,000,000 motor vehicles, equipped with such a power plant, trying to operate in traffic. This is why, previous to 1919, automotive engineers did not take the Diesel seriously.

The first Diesel engine developed by Dr. Sperry in America, weighed just 22 pounds per horsepower. Its efficiency was unquestionable but the weight for automotive use was out of the question. Within the last year he has brought out a Diesel weighing about 3 pounds per horsepower and has in preparation an engine of this type weighing 1½ pounds per horsepower. These last sizes and weights are considered practical and worthy of attention by automotive engineers.

2½ Pounds Per Horsepower Dr. Treibel, one of the outstanding American authorities on Diesel engines has succeeded in building a power plant operating on the compression idea, which weighs 2½ pounds per horsepower. At the present time 40 concerns throughout the United States are experimenting with Diesel engines for automotive use.

Within a few months, a German inventor, H. Buschmann, has been granted a patent for electrolytically generating gases for injecting fuel of Diesel engines. The object of this method is to relieve the strain on the walls of the cylinders where compression takes place. In Europe the value of this patent seems to be realized, for it is being applied as the former continent has always been the great automotive experimental ground.

The basic idea of the Diesel engine is simple. Air is pumped into cylinders into which fuel oil has been injected. The air is compressed to a heating point where the ignition of the fuel oil is a natural consequence. To obtain maximum results the walls of the cylinder are subjected to tremendous strain. Obviously the metals used in building this power plant must have the greatest possible strength.

Up to within a few years cast iron cylinders were used in Diesel engines. There came into the automotive field an aluminum alloy which had extreme strength and lightness. Automotive engineers realized the possibilities of this alloy. They began to build engines from them and very satisfactory. For airplanes there is no question but that the aluminum compressor type engine will be almost universally employed within a few years.

No Spark Plugs The Diesel engine can operate at about one-fifth the cost of the gasoline power plant now employed in automobiles. No spark plugs are necessary and the control is smooth and easy. The danger of imperfect ignition timing is done away with altogether, as each cylinder is charged and timed automatically.

A few years ago ethyl gasoline was invented for the purpose of utilizing every bit of fuel in the cylinder with the plunger operation. This fuel costs more than the ordinary gasoline and while extremely efficient does not appeal to every motorist. Similar results are obtained in the Diesel using a fuel that costs much less than ordinary gasoline.

The cylinders of the Diesel engine are completely scavenged after each operation, being forced to the highest point of efficiency by the compressed air. Low grade fuel being used, metals must be employed which will stand up under the intense strain. That is the problem which is occupying the attention of automotive engineers all over the world. With prices of automobiles coming down each year and airplanes coming into more general use than ever before, it is a natural consequence that any power plant which satisfies the requirements of economical, efficient operation will be adopted by automotive engineers for quantity production. More advancement has been made in the Diesel engine field for universal employment within the past few years than was made in all the previous time since Rudolf Diesel invented his engine in 1897.

QUAIL WINS STATE VOTE BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT BERKELEY, Calif. — California quail are apparently the most popular birds of this State, according to an announcement by the Cooper Ornithological Club, which has conducted a straw vote on the subject. The club is fostering a movement for adoption of an official "state bird," ranking equal with the poppy, California's state flower.

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The cylinders of the Diesel engine are completely scavenged after each operation, being forced to the highest point of efficiency by the compressed air. Low grade fuel being used, metals must be employed which will stand up under the intense strain. That is the problem which is occupying the attention of automotive engineers all over the world. With prices of automobiles coming down each year and airplanes coming into more general use than ever before, it is a natural consequence that any power plant which satisfies the requirements of economical, efficient operation will be adopted by automotive engineers for quantity production. More advancement has been made in the Diesel engine field for universal employment within the past few years than was made in all the previous time since Rudolf Diesel invented his engine in 1897.

QUAIL WINS STATE VOTE BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT BERKELEY, Calif. — California quail are apparently the most popular birds of this State, according to an announcement by the Cooper Ornithological Club, which has conducted a straw vote on the subject. The club is fostering a movement for adoption of an official "state bird," ranking equal with the poppy, California's state flower.

realize its possibilities. The opening of the various oil fields in the western states and the diesel system employed to carry the fuel from the wells to refineries situated in or near the large cities, required a power plant where an immense amount of power was needed at a low cost of operation.

Where Weight Was Not Important Weight was not a disturbing factor, so the employment of the Diesel engine for this purpose was a natural consequence. Today all through the oil fields can be found Diesels in various sizes operating smoothly and efficiently. This type of engine, being practically tireless, can run day in and day out at either high or low speed, as the occasion demands.

In every harbor along both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, together with seaports all over the world, the development of the tow boat and fishing smack industries has been remarkably noticeable since 1919. Very naturally the Diesel engine has fitted into this picture and more there than anywhere else, have automotive engineers realized that its use in automobiles and airplanes was coming into the near future.

It would be hard to imagine an engine weighing 1100 pounds in an automobile. It would also be hard to imagine one man trying to drive such a piece of mechanism at 50 miles an hour. And it would be ludicrous to even think of 23,000,000 motor vehicles, equipped with such a power plant, trying to operate in traffic. This is why, previous to 1919, automotive engineers did not take the Diesel seriously.

The first Diesel engine developed by Dr. Sperry in America, weighed just 22 pounds per horsepower. Its efficiency was unquestionable but the weight for automotive use was out of the question. Within the last year he has brought out a Diesel weighing about 3 pounds per horsepower and has in preparation an engine of this type weighing 1½ pounds per horsepower. These last sizes and weights are considered practical and worthy of attention by automotive engineers.

2½ Pounds Per Horsepower Dr. Treibel, one of the outstanding American authorities on Diesel engines has succeeded in building a power plant operating on the compression idea, which weighs 2½ pounds per horsepower. At the present time 40 concerns throughout the United States are experimenting with Diesel engines for automotive use.

Within a few months, a German inventor, H. Buschmann, has been granted a patent for electrolytically generating gases for injecting fuel of Diesel engines. The object of this method is to relieve the strain on the walls of the cylinders where compression takes place. In Europe the value of this patent seems to be realized, for it is being applied as the former continent has always been the great automotive experimental ground.

The basic idea of the Diesel engine is simple. Air is pumped into cylinders into which fuel oil has been injected. The air is compressed to a heating point where the ignition of the fuel oil is a natural consequence. To obtain maximum results the walls of the cylinder are subjected to tremendous strain. Obviously the metals used in building this power plant must have the greatest possible strength.

Up to within a few years cast iron cylinders were used in Diesel engines. There came into the automotive field an aluminum alloy which had extreme strength and lightness. Automotive engineers realized the possibilities of this alloy. They began to build engines from them and very satisfactory. For airplanes there is no question but that the aluminum compressor type engine will be almost universally employed within a few years.

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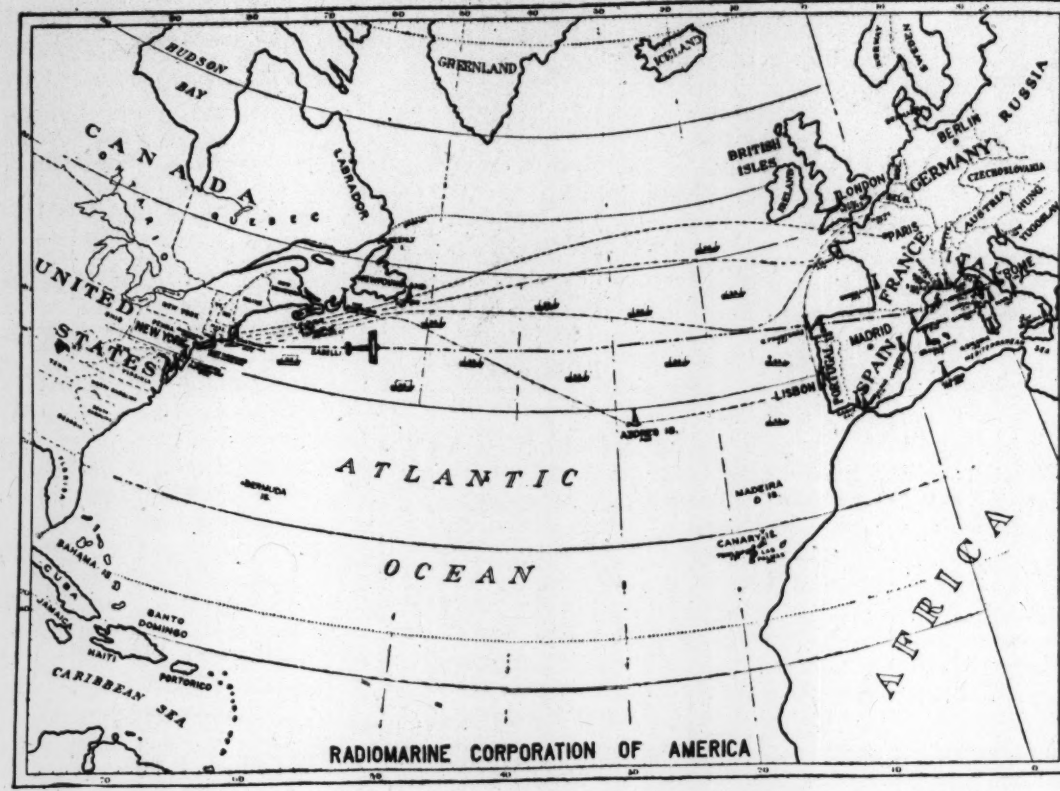
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RADIO Course Planned for "Roma" Hop



The Course to Be Followed by the Three Fliers on the New York-Rome Trip Is Shown in the Above Chart. Together With the Courses Followed by the Bremen, Lindbergh, Byrd, Chamberlain and NCA Fliers. Roger Q. Williams and Cesare Sabelini Will Be the Pilots and Capt. Benelli the Navigator and Radio Operator.

RADIO TO PLAY LARGE PART IN "ROMA" FLIGHT

New York-to-Rome Ship to Utilize Radio to Full Degree on Trip

What is believed to be the most elaborate and extensive organization of radio facilities ever utilized in a transoceanic flight will be made available by the Radio Corporation of America to Commander Cesare Sabelini, who will be the radio operator on the New York-to-Rome flight.

Williams as co-pilot, and Capt. Peter Bonelli as navigator and radio operator will essay to blaze a new, non-stop air trail from New York to Rome.

Newly developed aircraft radio apparatus which is declared to be the most complete and modern of its kind is now being installed by RCA engineers in the giant Bellanca seaplane "Roma." It includes a special 75-watt transmitter built to operate on 45 meters for ordinary messages, and on 500 meters for communication with ships at sea. Its power is derived from a wind-driven generator installed on the outside of the stream-line with a retractable mount so that it may be swung into the fuselage to reduce wind resistance when not in use.

On the Atlantic coast arrangements have been completed with the powerful coastal stations of the Radiomarine Corporation of America at Chatham, Mass., East Moriches, N. Y., and Miami, Fla., to maintain a constant vigil for the plane's signals throughout the flight, and to render all possible assistance.

On the European shore negotiations are under way to enlist the cooperation of the French, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese radio stations along the course, including those in the Azores, to stand by at the proper time for communication with the plane.

The seaplane Roma is expected to take off from a New York field within the next 10 days, weather permitting. When the final decision to start is made, the plane will be equipped with a radio apparatus which will be spread out over the ocean by the Radiomarine Corporation, which will send a general call to ships at sea to stand prepared to render every possible assistance to the plane in relaying messages, and if required, setting bearings from ships equipped with radio compasses directed toward the plane.

Application has been filed with the Federal Radio Commission to use the call letters WRCA for the Roma's radio. It has been tentatively arranged to use the last 15 minutes of the hour for transmitting bulletins of progress from the plane. This schedule was considered desirable because Captain Bonelli will divide his time between navigation and operating the radio apparatus.

Essential to Flight In a recent newspaper statement Major J. C. Fitzmaurice, co-pilot of the Bremen, which made the first east to west transatlantic flight, said: "We consider wireless absolutely essential for all future undertakings of this nature. The Bremen carried no wireless 'was the one weak point in the organization of the flight.' As we now realize," Major Fitzmaurice's statement continues, "had we had a wireless set on board when our estimated arrival in the neighborhood of Newfoundland we could have been given almost our exact position by direction finding stations along the coast, which would have been a great help."

It has been estimated that if a pilot flying at a height of 10,000 feet it is necessary to make a forced landing, he could, by capable management, maneuver his plane so that it would be fully 20 minutes before it reached the surface of the water. When it is considered that the full 20 minutes may be utilized in sending out radio calls for assistance some idea of the value of radio in such an undertaking may be had. Vessels carrying a radio compass and intercepting these messages could determine the position of the disabled plane if no position had been given, relay the appeal to other ships and speed to the rescue.

"Canadian Capers" will be played by the Michelini Orchestra, directed by Louis Katzman, during the program of modern music through WJZ and the Blue Network, Thursday evening, June 7, at 10 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time.

Another interesting orchestra presentation will be "Pagliacci," the rhythmic arrangement of airs from Leoncavallo's opera, "I Pagliacci." A male quartet will sing "Breezing Along with the Breeze," "Dream Kisses," "Tell Me You're Sorry" and "I Love My Old Fashioned Man."

Radio Program Notes F. ERDIE GROFE, Arthur Lange, and Leo Erdody, three contemporary American composers and conductors, will be the guests of Nathaniel Shilkret, the conductor of the Maxwell House Concert Orchestra, at the next transmission of this feature Thursday night, June 7. This concert goes on the air at 9 o'clock from WJZ and a network of stations.

Grofe, who arranged the music for the Paul Whiteman Orchestra during their transatlantic tour, will direct the orchestra during the playing of one of his own compositions, "Musette." Leo Erdody is to wield the baton for a rendition of his composition, "Just a Rag Doll Dancing," and Lange conducts the orchestra in his own unique arrangement of the popular song, "Among My Souvenirs."

Although keeping in the background, another composer who is to be represented on the program will be in the studio the night of this program, Charles Maduro, vice-president of the Royal Spanish Mail, has written much delightful Spanish music and will bring a group of native instrumentalists from one of his vessels to give their imitable interpretation of a representative number, "Morena y Sevilla" or "The Brunette of Seville."

Another Spanish note on the program will be supplied by the two guest soloists of the occasion, Marguerite Cueto and Juan Pulido. Señor Pulido is a native of the Canary Islands. Their careers have run practically parallel, both having concentrated extensively throughout Central and South America and Mexico, and both having made numerous foreign phonograph recordings since their arrival in the United States several years ago.

The Maxwell Hour will be heard through WJZ and WBZA and WBZ, WHAM and KDKA.

A musical salad will be served up by the harmonic gastronomists of the Dodge Brothers presentation during this week's program through WJZ and a network of stations at 8 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, or 7 o'clock, central daylight time.

Immediately after the opening fanfare of trumpets, a culinary quartet will pour in some subtle seasoning with "Just a Little Blue for You." Soon afterward a dash of paprika is added with "Crazy Rhythm," sung by Vaughn de Leath to the accompaniment of the full orchestra.

The basic ingredients are similar to previous radiocasts, comprising such popular selections as "Little Log Cabin of Dreams" and "Dream of the Night." The final garnishes are deftly added together with instructions for serving in the final selection, "Edouette Blues."

Two songs which have been hits of their time will be included in the Hoover Sentinel program for June 7 to be radioed at 8:30, through WJZ and 21 stations of the Red Network. The first is the lilting "Tingle Tingle" from the Friml musical comedy of 15 years ago, "High Jinks," which will be sung by the Hoover Honeycombers, and the other is "Imagination," from the present Broadway success "Here's How," this latter being of the quartet numbers.

Outside of this one number the program is thoroughly modern. Orchestra selections include "I Want You," "Hum and Strum," "George Gorgie" and the latest song by Larry Spier, "Was It A Dream."

Stations transmitting this program locally are WJZ, WEEL and WGY.

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Radio Program Notes

Radio Programs EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WJZ, Boston (590k-50m) 5:30 p. m. — Highways bulletin. 5:40 Stock market, business news. 5:50 News. 6:00 News. 6:10 News. 6:20 News. 6:30 News. 6:40 News. 6:50 News. 7:00 News. 7:10 News. 7:20 News. 7:30 News. 7:40 News. 7:50 News. 8:00 News. 8:10 News. 8:20 News. 8:30 News. 8:40 News. 8:50 News. 9:00 News. 9:10 News. 9:20 News. 9:30 News. 9:40 News. 9:50 News. 10:00 News. 10:10 News. 10:20 News. 10:30 News. 10:40 News. 10:50 News. 11:00 News. 11:10 News. 11:20 News. 11:30 News. 11:40 News. 11:50 News. 12:00 News. 12:10 News. 12:20 News. 12:30 News. 12:40 News. 12:50 News. 1:00 News. 1:10 News. 1:20 News. 1:30 News. 1:40 News. 1:50 News. 2:00 News. 2:10 News. 2:20 News. 2:30 News. 2:40 News. 2:50 News. 3:00 News. 3:10 News. 3:20 News. 3:30 News. 3:40 News. 3:50 News. 4:00 News. 4:10 News. 4:20 News. 4:30 News. 4:40 News. 4:50 News. 5:00 News. 5:10 News. 5:20 News. 5:30 News. 5:40 News. 5:50 News. 6:00 News. 6:10 News. 6:20 News. 6:30 News. 6:40 News. 6:50 News. 7:00 News. 7:10 News. 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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Wilkins' Record
Capt. George Hubert Wilkins, who recently flew "across the top of the world," in Australia, graduated from the Adelaide School of Mines as an electrical engineer, became an aviation camera expert and made Balkan war pictures, joined Stefansson's Canadian Arctic Expedition, headed the Australian photographic section on the western front during the war. In 1921 he joined in the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition, in 1922 was with Sir Ernest Shackleton on the "Quest" expedition, and then took command of an expedition organized by the British Museum of Natural History for the study of bird and animal life in remote parts of Australia.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: We do not know what other advantages there are to being the young King of Rumania, but at least you learn that there are other things in life besides having the baseball roll into the sewer.



THE NECESSARY SHOVEL
One of the commonest automobile accessories in South Africa is the lowly shovel. It is almost indispensable equipment during the rainy season.

Portland Oregonian: Exhaustive and exhausting experiments, scientific and semi-scientific, prove that while you may mend the mightiest dam in the world, nothing will repair a leak in the garden hose.

New Duke of Gloucester
The Dukedom of Gloucester, which the King of England has conferred upon his third son, Prince Henry, is a historic title, dating from 1385. (There was an Earl of Gloucester as far back as 1122.) Since 1834, however, until now, there has been no Duke of Gloucester.

Arkansas Gazette: Excavation for a new subway is expected to uncover relics of Dutch New York. But would excavations made several centuries hence find any relics of an American New York?

Budapest's Restrictions
In order to preserve the picturesque character of the fortress, which has remained a veritable medieval city, it is prohibited to erect houses more than two stories high in Budapest, and buildings are asked to observe the character of the buildings and in no way to alter the lines of the streets.

Cincinnati Enquirer: If you think there is nothing to higher education, ask yourself how many of those snappy things a college boy puts on his decrepit flannel suit could think up with your eighth-grade or high-school knowledge.

The Monitor Reader

- | Check These | You Can Answer |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. How has question-asking been elevated to a profession?— <i>Editorial</i> | 10 |
| 2. What two rivers are wet on one side and dry on the other?— <i>Editorial</i> | 10 |
| 3. What is true discretion?— <i>A Word a Day</i> | 10 |
| 4. Are circulation figures always safe guides for the advertiser?— <i>Editorial</i> | 10 |
| 5. How was a mysterious check for \$9 sent to a New York house accounted for?— <i>Sundial</i> | 10 |
| 6. How did a husband and wife solve the question of "an ideal household pet"?— <i>The Parent</i> | 10 |
| 7. Does the study of singing help the speaking voice?— <i>Theoretical Page</i> | 10 |
| 8. Where is the tomato a fruit?— <i>Odds and Ends</i> | 10 |
| 9. What is the importance of voting in the primaries?— <i>Women's Enterprises Page</i> | 10 |
| 10. How may imperial conferences be held with no one attending?— <i>What They Say</i> | 10 |

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Recompense
Literally, to recompense, is to give back weight for weight, or to weigh together again. The very pleasing idea of appreciation is embodied in our general conception of this word. It is derived from the Latin *recompensare*, and compensare, to weigh several things with one another, or to balance with one another. With what satisfaction one responds to a person who is in perfect balance! It is reward enough for time used or services rendered to experience the gratification of a well-balanced, harmonious mind which is sensitively appreciative.

To expect "compensation" is to ask for payment for loss of ability to gain; to demand "satisfaction" is to ask for sufficient payment for a wrong, whether apologies, or money, or both; a "recompense" is a gift for a service. A "recompense," however, is not merely an equivalent return for something done or given, but one feels also the expression of appreciative payment.

In re-compense, the c is like k and the first syllable is accented. Sound both e's as in end, e as in connect.

"One is well recompensed who receives a smile from Her Grace."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

J. L. Garvin: "When women sit on the Treasury Bench and when they enter the Cabinet, how can they be excluded altogether from the diplomatic and consular offices? They will not be ambassadors at first—though some day a woman of genius as British Ambassador in Washington might make a delightful difference in English-speaking relations."

Baron von Huenfeldt: "There is nothing more apt to cement the friendly feelings between nations and bring them closer together through more intimate knowledge of their affairs than international aeronautics."

Roger W. Babson: "Every province in Canada is rich in natural resources. Add to this a people possessing intelligence, industry and initiative, and one foresees great future developments."

Ramsay MacDonald: "The Labor Party is under no delusion that national capital consists in money only; it also consists in human health, happiness, and willingness to serve."

Dorothy Dix: "The best loved mothers are invariably those who have demanded the most from their children."

In Lighter Vein

Arithmetic Under Difficulties
Teacher: "Willie, if you have seven ducks swimming on your pond, and three duck under, how many are left?"
Willie: "We have no ducks, teacher."
"What have you?"
"Geese, teacher."
"Well, how many geese are left when three have ducked?"
"Geese don't have ducked."

Try It Again
Brown: "Your wife is a very systematic woman, isn't she?"
Jones: "Yes, very. She works on the theory that you can find what ever you want when you don't want it by looking where it wouldn't be if you did want it.—*Wisconsin Telephone News*."



Jobs Roll
"That shilling you gave me, Uncle, slipped through a hole in my pocket."
"Well, I'll give you another, but don't let it do so again."
"I'll try not to. But don't you think half-a-crown would be safer?"

A Skyscraper Item
"A storm struck the fifty-seventh floor this afternoon and almost ruined our party."
"That's too bad my dear. We had lovely weather all day up in our roof bungalow."

To Handle the Pipes
Cinema Manager (to proprietor): "By the way, sir, there's something the matter with the pipes of the organ."
Plutocrat: "Well, get a good plumber in.—*Passing Show*."

A Problem
Mother: "Willie, why is little sister crying?"
Willie: "I just dug a hole and she's crying 'cause she can't take it into the house."

Aj, There's the Rub
Laundrymen, as farmers, toll To make money from the soil. If pure and honest they are, Not without it, iron.

I Record only the Sunny Hours
Each year a florist here receives an order from Mr. L., whose home is in a distant city, to fill an urn which stands on the family plot in a cemetery. The work is always attended to before Decoration Day, when Mr. L. visits Buffalo.



First the Pheasant
Buffalo, N. Y.
EACH year a florist here receives an order from Mr. L., whose home is in a distant city, to fill an urn which stands on the family plot in a cemetery. The work is always attended to before Decoration Day, when Mr. L. visits Buffalo.

Last year instead of the bright flowers and green foliage Mr. L. found on inspecting the urn nothing but dried flower stalks, old leaves and grasses. Greatly taken back, he sought the florist and upon inquiring the reason for the delay received the following reply:

"You see, when we went for the urn and started to remove the dried leaves, we found a hen pheasant had made her nest in the center of the urn. We felt very sure you would not want the work done until the eggs were hatched."

Mr. L. assured the florist of his desire to have the mother unmolested and some weeks later received the following communication from the florist:

"We are happy to inform you that the pheasant has eight fine chicks. The urn will be filled at once."

The Heart of Business
MRS. W. C. Kingston, Wash., in transmitting two contributions, mentions an experience with an advertiser in The Christian Science Monitor. She sent a small order for a calendar to a Seattle department store, thinking that the store carried such articles. Upon receipt of the filled order came a letter returning the small amount of money which had been sent. "We do not carry calendars for sale," said the note of explanation, "but the one sent was one we were not using, and we hope it will answer the purpose."

In the Business World
THE thought of the business world is surely showing more and more of the spirit of true brotherhood and magnanimity," writes Miss L. C. L. in reporting an interesting incident in connection with the opening of the new Montgomery-Ward store in Clinton, Ia. A competitor, the J. C. Penney Company, bought a sizable space in the local paper which it devoted entirely to a welcome to the new company as "neighbors and fellow business associates."

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

ERIE (Continued)

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The President and Nullification

OUR amiable Boston contemporary, the Independent, remarks concerning the Tammany Governor who aspires to the Presidency: "As President he would have to be as dry as William G. McAdoo, unless the country suddenly decided it didn't want prohibition after all and went through the tedious process of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment. . . . And surely there will be no opportunity for the President, whoever he may happen to be, to accomplish the 'nullification' of which Baptists mumble."

Let us consider that proposition. The Independent concedes that the Tammany Governor is personally wet. In a message to some New Jersey sympathizers some years ago he proclaimed his approval of any steps that would enable the boys "to put their feet on the brass rail and blow off the froth." His official record as assemblyman presents a long list of votes against proposed restrictions upon liquor selling in New York, while as Governor he supported and signed the bill which relieved the police from any obligation to enforce the prohibition law. He makes no concealment of his hostility to prohibition, and his more intelligent supporters insist that his nomination should be attended by the adoption of a frankly wet program.

Now, the President is the Chief Executive of the Nation. He appoints the Secretary of the Treasury, who appoints the Director of Prohibition Enforcement, who in turn appoints every last inspector, tide-waiter, sleuth or patrolman in the prohibition service. Already these lesser officials are exposed to innumerable temptations to connive at the violation of the law. How sadly will their power of resistance be weakened if they know that the President himself is hostile to the law he has sworn to enforce? What will be the feeling of a federal officer set to enforce a law which Governor Smith thought Tammany policemen should be relieved from enforcing?

It would be impossible to overestimate the influence which an admittedly wet President would infallibly, even if unwittingly, exert for the demoralization of the prohibition enforcement agencies. That influence, furthermore, would be especially potent in sustaining and strengthening the efforts for the nullification of the law by persistent violation, and the citation of that nullification as an argument for its repeal.

For a year or more after the enactment of the law it was accepted by practically all the people as an accomplished fact. Gradually, however, and lawless forces discovered that great profit was to be found in its violation. The bootleggers and the liquor syndicate began their systematic endeavor to break down the prohibition law, precisely as in the days before prohibition saloon-keepers steadily labored to break down all restrictions upon their traffic—and in their endeavors, so far as New York was concerned, were invariably aided by that Tammany organization which now seeks to put one of its sachems in the White House. The nullifiers of the law have consistently insisted that its general violation afforded the chief reason for its repeal. Obviously, this argument would be greatly strengthened should the most prominent of all nullifiers be elected to the Presidency.

There are other and more specific things which the next President might do to accomplish the overthrow of the law. Three justices of the Supreme Court are well past the age of seventy and their retirement may reasonably be looked for at any time. The appointment of judges in sympathy with Tammany would make possible the judicial approval of any nullification measures which Congress, in response to the urgency of a "wet" President, might enact. The Treasury Department charged with its enforcement, the State Department which deals with the delicate international problems growing out of prohibition, and the Department of Justice charged with prosecutions, might all be filled with complaisant wets—and probably would be.

But of chief importance is the fact that the election of Governor Smith would inevitably take the force and sincerity out of efforts for prohibition enforcement and encourage the endeavor to accomplish its repeal by persistent violation. With this indubitable truth in mind, no one can say without qualification that the next President can do nothing to nullify the law.

Canada's Immigration Inquiry

MANY people in Canada have been far from satisfied in recent years with the racial complexion of the streams of immigration, particularly into the prairie West. In response to criticism offered a few months ago in the Dominion Parliament, the House of Commons Committee on Agriculture and Immigration undertook an inquiry into the general question. Much helpful evidence has been placed on record. The views of some Canadian leaders in commerce and industry, of men in the public eye, of clergymen, immigration officials and other citizens have been heard. It is hoped that the parliamentary committee's report will lead to some necessary changes in the legislation governing Canadian immigration, as well as to

an improvement, perhaps, in the administration of the Department of Immigration and Colonization.

Canada's desire is to attract settlers mainly from the English-speaking countries, particularly Great Britain and the United States, but immigrants from the Scandinavian countries are also regarded as most adaptable to Canadian conditions. The tendency is for immigrants from less closely related countries to outnumber the British migration to Canada.

It has been disclosed before the parliamentary committee that existing legislation for the purpose of restricting the inflow of immigrants from certain parts of Europe has been circumvented to some extent by the issuing of special permits from the department under a form of political patronage. Both political parties and the smaller groups in Parliament have involved themselves, however, in the use of the permit system for the benefit of constituents.

It is possible that Canada may eventually find it desirable to adopt the quota method of regulating immigration. Up to the present, there has been no very strong demand for it, but there is considerable disquiet concerning the apparent submergence of some English-speaking communities before the steady colonization of the prairie provinces by settlers from countries where social conditions differ materially from the Canadian standard.

Federal Coal Action Needed

TEN big mines of the Rockefeller-owned Consolidation Coal Company in Pennsylvania and West Virginia are going to be closed down indefinitely in order that the other mines of the company may operate full time. The company faced the alternative of part-time employment for all of its mines, or of full-time employment for part of them and total closing for the rest. It chose the latter course, and some newspapers have applauded this seemingly reasonable decision as a "pioneer step" looking to something better in the badly organized but basic bituminous industry.

For decades, going on to about half a century, countless other companies have taken an opposite decision and have kept all their properties working at part time rather than shut down the surplus mines. The result has been demoralizing to the men, with conditions somewhat worse today, on the whole, than they were thirty or forty years ago. About half a million "surplus" men are supposed to be in the industry now. When the operators gather around the conference table they declare they cannot increase wages because mines are already barely profitable, while miners retort that wages on the part-time basis are already pitifully small. This has been the deadlock over which two perfectly honest parties—each unable to see the other's viewpoint—have struggled for years; and the basic trouble has come down always to the same thing: too many mines, too many miners.

Unfortunately, there is nothing in the past history of the coal situation to further the belief that the Consolidation Company's action will be followed by other companies. In fact, when the matter is considered more fully, it is even doubtful if the Consolidation Company acted from the exalted motives which some of its spokesmen have indicated. A grocery chain, for instance, that closed down ten unprofitable stores, would be considered to be taking a sensible course. The coal company has closed certain mines in a field where competition is so intense and profits so small that it is even doubtful whether aggregate incomes have met expenditures in recent years. The surplus tide of soft coal will simply sweep over the gap left by the withdrawal of ten mines as the ocean sweeps over a child's castle in the sand.

Why, then, do not the other excess mines shut down? Because of a close-knit cycle of cause and effect which makes such a neat trap for the unwary that the academic type of economist must needs rub his hands over its perfection. Coal is immensely plentiful over the United States. In seasonal demands, prices rise and there may be temporary profits. Coal mines are opened, and these cannot be closed again without almost total loss, for a mine is merely a hole in the ground, and its roof will fall in unless it is constantly patrolled and guarded. Consequently, if a mine is abandoned it means loss of capital investment, whereas if it is operated from week to week, even though it does not meet expenses, yet the loss is temporarily reduced, and there is always the chance of a profit in the event of labor disturbances somewhere else, or of a big seasonal demand.

And so the story goes. The surplus coal keeps on. No single industry or group of companies can solve the primary disorder of American industrial life by itself. What is needed is a federal policy, and national action on a scale broad enough to include the industry.

Stabilization in Europe

THERE is little doubt that Europe generally is entering on the final stages of monetary stabilization. Austria and Hungary were helped by the League of Nations to financial restoration. England, whose position has always been solid, soon returned to the so-called gold standard. Germany recovered only after the catastrophic fall of the mark, but is now in an excellent situation. Italy has fixed its currency, as has Belgium. France, according to economists and politicians, is on the eve of legal stabilization. Yet there still remain countries in Europe which have need of important financial operations.

It is satisfactory to learn then that Rumania is planning to stabilize the lei within the next few months, and that the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy will probably participate in the stabilization loan. Greece has just emerged from the stabilization of the drachma. Yugoslavia is making an appeal to the banks of the leading nations for assistance in the task of stabilization.

That task would be facilitated, in all cases, were there an internal European arrangement about debts. Rumania has put its debts toward France on an acceptable footing. Greece has failed to do so. Yugoslavia is beginning negotiations on the subject. Bulgaria, which has had to contend with exceptional difficulties, may turn toward the League of Nations, as did Greece, and there is every indication that the

great powers will not be unfriendly, but will permit Bulgaria to postpone its reparation payments, and forward, in various ways, the Bulgarian desire for stabilization.

Altogether it would appear that in a calmer atmosphere European countries are moving steadily, swiftly, and certainly in the direction of all-round stabilization. The financial improvement is accompanied by an economic improvement, while the political outlook is certainly better.

Why "Commencement"?

THOUSANDS of students throughout the world stand today within reach of a goal which they have striven for several years to attain. At the end of the college course it looms up, with an impressive aspect of finality. And yet, though it has long seemed to mark the end of a vista, and many have hardly sought to look beyond it, this goal is termed "commencement." Why, more than one undergraduate asks himself, should such a name be given to a day or a ceremony which appears to stand at the end of an epoch? Why give a name which signifies a beginning to an event which marks the consummation of a long course of study?

The trouble, of course, lies not in the word, which is a fine old one, but in the point of view. The completion of a college course is not an "end-all," but really a "commencement." It is a commencement of a new and higher experience, an elevation to a plane above that upon which one has been living.

The word was originally employed in this sense to signify the granting of an academic degree, upon receipt of which the scholar entered upon a career as a man of learning. Many an old book speaks of a student as having "commenced Bachelor of Arts," or Master, or Doctor, as the case might be, on a certain date. The emphasis lay not on the accomplishment of past years, but upon the newly opening vista of usefulness in a more advanced field of activity. In a sense, one's life as a scholar only commenced with the taking of a degree.

This refreshing and eminently sensible meaning of an expressive term should not be permitted to become overshadowed by unseemly connotations. Happily, the tendency of university seniors to look back upon their years at college with a sentimental, to put it mildly, attachment, is on the wane. The college graduate of today can review with gratification a period of growth and accomplishment without weeping salt tears over "bright college years" which are never to return. His love for his Alma Mater is not less because he leaves the campus without moping, and presses eagerly forward to the "commencement" of new activities.

Bribes and Scornful Eyes

EVERY now and then somebody somewhere enunciates the fantastic belief that book reviewers are in the habit of taking bribes from those who bring out books. But none has ever before done it so completely as the librarian in Massachusetts who ventured publicly that "the reviews in leading newspapers, magazines and other sources of book information are subsidized by book publishers." Bribery offers an insidious temptation, and Dr. Johnson long ago wrote a robust warning for those exposed to it. But, in the opinion of this librarian, there seems to be no book reviewer in the United States who bravely follows that good advice to

Turn from the glittering bribe thy scornful eye,
Nor sell for gold what gold could never buy.

In less ornate phrase, they are "all tarred with the same stick."

This fantastic utterance—fantastic because so completely outside and ignorant of the realities of the reviewing occupation—has probably done the reviews some little service. It stirred indignant rejoinders, not by the reviewers themselves but by impartial witnesses who happened to know something about the way in which books are reviewed. The general public, or at least that part of it which reads the rejoinders, knows more than before about how the reviewers do their work, and will read them with proportionately better understanding.

The notion of a large body of subsidized book reviewers vanishes when one realizes that the publisher (even if he so desired) lacks opportunity to expose his glittering bribe to the reviewer's eye. Such personal contact is missing as makes possible and continues the distribution of tips. But for the average reader of book reviews in "leading newspapers, magazines and other sources of book information," grateful for this assistance in his otherwise impossible effort to keep up with contemporary literature, there is no need of defending the honesty of the reviewers. Such a reader knows by experience that if there were a real unanimity of dishonesty there would be more apparent unanimity of opinion. If there are any glittering bribes in this business, there are evidently also a large number of scornful eyes.

Editorial Notes

With hundreds standing in line and the capacity of the grounds sold out, soccer football is proving to be one of the big attractions of the Olympic Games at Amsterdam. The Stadium holds 48,000, but three times that number of persons wanted to see the games. This interest is largely due to the fact that Uruguay won the title four years ago and, judging from the 11-2 victory scored by Argentina over the United States, the title bids fair to remain in South America another four years.

An American motor manufacturer says that he and few business men actually realize what \$1,000,000 really is. Well, for one thing, a little packet of 100 new United States \$10,000 bills that can with ease be carried in one's coat pocket, is \$1,000,000.

Well, the farmers who plan to go to the Republican convention at Kansas City in automobiles to plead for farm relief do not appear to be as hard pressed as Coxe's Army was when it walked to Washington for congressional relief.

There will be no use shutting the political barn door once the dark horses are out.

An Air Mail Inauguration

IT WAS a warm spring evening—a perfect night. A light breeze swept the sky clear, and moon and stars cast their silvery light across the earth. At a spot, an open field of liberal size situated but a few miles outside the city, a small group collected. The balmy southern atmosphere was filled with a tenseness which might have appeared strange to the passer-by, but a glance at the surroundings would have been sufficient to indicate, at least in a general way, the nature of the consuming interest which held those who stood about.

It was an airport, nor would it have needed an expert to discover this fact. There was the hangar and there were the airplanes. But why the constantly increasing crowd? Automobiles were pouring in, row after row, and a full squad of police was engaged in maintaining good order. Had there been a stranger present it would not have been long before his enlightenment came, for very shortly, in a cloud of dust, a small truck came dashing up the road, labeled "air mail."

This was the city's airport. For the first time in history, the South was to be brought within but a few hours of the business centers of the North. In other words, a great trunk air line was shortly to be inaugurated, and its significance was brimming in the thoughts of each and every spectator.

Turning from the crowds, we made our way inside the barriers to the little flight office. Three men bent over a desk examining papers and noting down weather reports as they came in over the long-distance line. The weather over the entire route stretching both north and south was perfect. What a wonderful night for an opening!

"What time will she leave?" someone asked, and the field manager, a little tense with the weight of the occasion, replied, "She's due out at 8 p. m. and should reach here by 9:50, but she may be a bit late owing to the ceremonies." It was nearly 9:50 then, so we moved out into the open again to watch and listen.

What a marvelous occasion! Here we were about to witness the inauguration of a trunk air line destined to become one of the most important links in the vast airway system which is spreading over the United States—the most rapid system of transportation the world has ever known. How tame the narrative of the opening of a railroad system in bygone days, compared with the spectacle we were about to witness; and how vast its significance! No rails to peer down while waiting for the expected arrival; no signals to indicate the tracks were clear; just a still night at an airport, a wide open expanse under a starlit sky, pierced at regular intervals as the 10,000,000 candle power beacon light atop its thirty-foot tower, sent its revolving beam out into the night.

Expectation runs riot—it knows no bounds. "From which direction will she come?" All eyes are turned in search through the distant darkness across the horizon.

There is a hum; it grows louder. It must be the plane, but where is it? Someone sights it, a red and a green speck of light in the sky, while others become agitated because they cannot spot it. Soon the red and green lights grow larger—the navigation lights of this courier of the night.

As the mail plane draws near excitement gives vent to cheers. The first air mail is about to arrive from the South. The airplane, barely discernible in the night, circles over the field which has suddenly become bathed in brilliant light as a mechanic in the hangar throws in the switch for the floodlights. Almost at the same instant the pilot of the plane, having noted the direction of the wind as indicated by the lighted "cone" on the hangar roof, prepares to make a landing. He switches on the powerful headlights fitted to the lower wings of the plane and two shafts of light pierce the night as the machine comes around again in a graceful curve and alights gently in the middle of the field.

The air mail has arrived. The plane "taxies" up to the hangar and is instantly surrounded by spectators. We congratulate the pilot—he is even compelled to climb out of his cockpit, reluctantly, to receive the cheers of the crowd and a souvenir presented by the city fathers. But this is but a phase of the inauguration and is as nothing compared with the actual job of carrying Uncle Sam's mail by air. Accordingly, we turn from the scene of ceremony, leaving that to the spectators, and direct our thought to the more serious task of checking the mail.

The plane will stop at the airport but a few moments, and much has to be done. The mail pouches destined for

our city must be unloaded and checked and the outgoing bags of mail stacked into the already crowded mail compartment.

Alas—it is no use—the plane is already loaded to capacity; only one bag of northbound mail can be accommodated, so great has been the mail load taken on at the southern terminus. But a relief plane is due shortly and the remainder must await its arrival.

How numerous appear to be the operations necessary before the ship can be dispatched on its way. The pilot is back in the cockpit and impatient to go. Everything is so new—so strange. Are we forgetting anything? Have we checked the mail load taken on—and what about the pilot's signature? And so on.

Meanwhile the mechanic is refueling the ship and making out his gas and oil report. A genuine business, this! No play about it! We are carrying the Nation's mail now, we are responsible for it, our records must be exact, our responsibility is great.

But we have little time to muse. All is in readiness for the departure. The crowd is pushed back. "Contact!" shouts the mechanic. "Contact!" replies the pilot. The glistering metal propeller swings over and the radial engine bursts into a rattle of activity, while the pilot opens the throttle and the plane swings swiftly about.

A roar, a spurt of flame and the trim little mail plane darts across the ground, headlights casting their powerful beams over the airport. Into the air she climbs in a steep sweeping curve. The headlights go out and all that is left of our visitor of the night are the little red and green stars.

It is night again. In the excitement we had almost forgotten this. The air is still, the beacon light alone swinging its beam round and round across the sky, and with a cheer and a rustle the crowd begins to disperse. They have seen what they came to see, the inauguration of the air mail, and it is now bedtime for most of them.

But how different were our own thoughts! We found ourselves standing by the hangar door, wondering. The field manager had left us and was in his little office making up his report. To us it was something we had expected and looked forward to for years. The airplane was again being given an opportunity to prove its worth, not as a weapon of war, but as the herald of closer contact and understanding throughout the world. How the spectacle we had just witnessed would live with us down the ages! Today, just a mail plane arriving by night and continuing on its way; but tomorrow, the memorable occasion marking the beginning of a service which will, by then, have developed into the very mainstay of business relationship between all corners of the vast expanse of the United States, comparable in importance to its great railroad system and supplementary in its nature. And we, ourselves, will have been part of this inauguration!

But then was not the time to dream. Hastily we got onto the job again, surrounded almost to discover we still carried about a bag of mail which we had deposited safely in the care of the postal authority, the first bag of mail ever to arrive by air in that city!

Proceeding to the flight office our immediate duty was to telephone our report. "Hello, Station E calling. Plane No. 22 left at 11:03 p. m., G—B—piloting. How's news on the northern division?" And the distant reply: "Operations office reports all's well. Relief plane flying north left here O. K. with capacity load, S—M—piloting. What news have you from the South?" Our news from the southern terminus was good and we replaced the receiver with a pulsating thrill resulting from having just received our first mental picture of the lively and organized activity along the whole line.

And so the inauguration proceeded. In fact, it was no longer an inauguration, but a smoothly operating night air transport system. The relief plane arrived and proceeded with the overflow of mail bound north, and activity settled down to the long wait for the arrival of the first south bound plane due in at 4:32 a. m. Truly an all-night job is this business of carrying the United States mail!

But all this is now over. We returned north to our headquarters. The air mail service has been inaugurated and is now operating every night. "Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night stays these couriers in the swift completion of their appointed rounds" (Herodotus).

W. L. LEP.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

GERMANY'S first Pullman-car train, the Rheingold Express, is now in operation, proving a welcome addition to the Reichsbahn service. Starting from Hoek van Holland it takes its way to Lucerne via Cologne and Basel. Everything has been done to make this new train de luxe worthy of its name. It is composed of seven coaches—first and second class—a baggage car, a dining car, a smoking car, a lounge car, a car for the disabled, and a car for the blind. The coloring is white and mauve, the seats are exceedingly comfortable and the windows are unusually large, affording an uninterrupted view of the beautiful country. There is no dining car, all meals being served in the separate cars, at tables for two persons in the first class and for four in the second class. For each two cars a well-appointed kitchen is provided so that quick and efficient service is assured. An interesting feature of the new express is that the equipment of one of the cars is entirely of steel. From Holland to Cologne the Rheingold express runs along the right banks of the Rhine and to Mayence through Coblenz along the left, thence it takes its way on the German side of the river through the Black Forest to Basel. The speed of this train has been considerably accelerated, so that it is possible to do the distance from London to Lucerne in twenty-four hours.

If the proposed plans of the Reich railway are carried out, there will be several important changes in addition to the distasteful one of an average ten per cent tariff increase. For instance, the fourth class, which is much used by the working people, is to be entirely eliminated. The coaches of this class are not divided up like the other classes into compartments, but present a big bare space with a few wooden benches at the walls. Passenger women with their huge baskets of produce for the markets, which they carry on their backs, and passengers with limited purses and heavy boxes generally fill these coaches, and when all benches are occupied sit contentedly on their luggage. An atmosphere of good fellowship prevails in the fourth-class coaches which, though not very comfortable, are roomy and airy when not overcrowded. This class will not be given up without protest. In future there are to be only two classes, "the wooden class" and the "upholstered class," which will correspond approximately with the English first and third-class trains.

Berlin's women police are celebrating their first anniversary and can look back upon a very successful year. They are not uniformed as they are in Dresden, it having been thought wiser for the present not to make them unduly conspicuous. In the whole of Prussia there are now sixty-two policewomen, and the number is being added to. They are known as officers of the Criminal Department of Police, and pursue their work quietly and unobtrusively, dealing chiefly with youthful delinquents. They seek to gain the children's confidence when investigations are made or evidence is requisite, and being all women of education and pleasant manner, they are successful where the policeman would probably fail. The women are in close touch and on the best of terms with their masculine colleagues, and are furnished with a sharp

whistle—their own weapon—should the latter's assistance be required. The course of training for this calling is a strenuous one, lasting nine months, and strict examinations are the rule. The criminal department has received many letters during the past year from parents expressing gratitude for the help rendered their unruly children.

The Society for the Aid of Educated Women—a practical organization that has rendered signal service to many—is turning its attention to a regulation contained in the Reichs Book of Laws which has been either forgotten or willfully ignored. This regulation states that seats are to be provided for all women employed in shops and other business houses, so that an opportunity shall be afforded them, when not actively employed, to rest. In an appeal to the Ministry of Works the society shows that not only is this regulation complied with in but very few Berlin stores, but actually, on the contrary, employees are, in many large shops, strictly forbidden to sit during their working hours. The society considers it its duty to draw the attention of the authorities in question to this state of things, and demand amendment.

Unemployment in Germany is steadily on the decrease, due in great measure to renewed activity in the building and kindred trades and to the demand for workers on the land. In the middle and end of April 1927 per cent less of unemployment doles were paid out than was the case in the preceding half month and altogether there are now 200,000 fewer unemployed workers in Germany than there were this time last year. The most gratifying progress in this regard is shown in agricultural districts of Silesia and Pomerania, while the least satisfactory conditions are stated to be those in Westphalia, where the textile industry is experiencing difficulties.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Maine Tries an Experiment"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Your editorial entitled "Maine Tries an Experiment" (published April 5) was to me a wonderfully clear exposition of a difficult subject. The majority of papers would simply interpret the fact of Smith delegates as a wet victory, and some did not state that the Maine delegates stood for a dry program.

Another way of clearing the public consciousness of the belief that Smith delegates necessarily signify wetness would be by pointing out that the Democratic Party in all the pre-prohibition dry states is not committed to the wet cause at all. In Iowa, for instance, the Democrats would have no show if the wet cause were espoused, and yet because Meredith was not elected a delegate, some papers herald this fact as a wet victory. Washington and Idaho are two other states where the Democrats have been dry up to the present and do not mean to turn wet by supporting Smith. J. A. T. Chicago, Ill.